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BRIEFS

AID FOR WESTERN SAMOA--Canberra, Dec. 6 (AFP)--Australia will provide assistance to western Samoa to define accurately its 200-mile nautical mile exclusive economic zone [EEZ], the Defence Department announced here yesterday. The survey, which will permit western Samoa to control effectively its marine resources, will be carried out by a three-man Australian army survey team under an existing defence cooperation programme between the two countries. [Text] [BK081650 Hong Kong AFP in English 0042 GMT 6 Dec 82 BK]

OIL SHALE RESEARCH--There is to be further research into the potential of the (Rundall) oil shale deposits in central Queensland. Federal Minister for science and technology Thomson said the (Rundall) joint venturers and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization would expand their present research efforts. (Rundall), near the port of Gladstone in central Queensland, had been a big hope for solving Australia's future oil needs by processing the shale into usable oil. However, the project has been in doubt since April 1981 when one of the major partners, ESSO Australia, announced it would not go ahead with the pilot project. Now, Thomson said the new research program would provide further information on how (Rundall) oil shale will react under processing. He said more than \$360,000 has been provided for the research. [Text] [BK081650 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Dec 82 BK]

TRADE TALKS WITH NEW ZEALAND--Australian and New Zealand trade officials have met in Canberra to discuss plans to tighten Australia's import laws. Radio Australia's Canberra office says the Australian Department of Trade reports good progress at the talks. New Zealand requested the talks following last week's announcement by the Australian minister for industry and commerce, Mr Peacock, that judicial review provisions in federal court cases involving imports would be removed. New Zealand's industry strongly criticized the move. It called for a delay in signing the agreement on closer economic relations which was reached by both governments last month. However, the New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Muldoon says the agreement will be signed on 14 December as planned. [Text] [BK021435 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Dec 82]

CSO: 4200/227

BRIEFS

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION ARRIVES--Under the bilateral scientific and cultural co-operation program, a two-member Soviet youth delegation headed by chief of the sports and [word indistinct] education department of the all-union Komsomol Central Committee (V.A. Vasin), flew into Rangoon Airport at 0950 on 14 December. The youth delegation was received at the airport by Lanzin Youth Central Organizing Committee [LYCOC] Joint Secretary U Kyaw Sann and responsible officials, personnel from the Foreign Ministry and Education Ministry, and Soviet ambassador to Burma Vladimir Kuznetsov and responsible officials of the Soviet Embassy. At 1500 of the same day, the Soviet youth delegation visited the LYCOC headquarters and called on LYCOC Secretary U Hla Shwe. Also present at the meeting were LYCOC Joint Secretaries U Kyaw Sann and U Tin Hla, and LYCOC member U Hla Kyaw Aung. The Soviet youth delegation will conduct a study tour of Burma until 22 December. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Dec 82 BK]

CSO: 4211/9

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PARAGUAY--The Indonesian ambassador to Paraguay, Anak Agung Gde Oke Jelantik, has presented his credentials to the Paraguayan president, Gen Alfredo Stroessner, at the presidential palace in Asuncion. [BK090147 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 8 Dec 82 BK]

SOUTH SUMATERA PRODUCTION--Rice production in South Sumatera during the last 4 years of the current third 5-year development plan [repelita] has reached 2,290,600 tons, for an annual production average of 572,650 tons. Compared with the annual production average during the second repelita, the production has increased around 50,000 tons. [BK090147 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 8 Dec 82 BK]

WORLD MUSLIM LEAGUE OFFICE--Rabta-e-Alam-e-Islami [World Muslim League] Secretary General Mohammad 'Ali al-Harkane has said that Islam is a religion which seeks peace and prosperity. Therefore, he added, the Mosque Council had been set up solely for the benefit of the religion and its followers, while whatever steps it takes will not obstruct other religious groups. Shaykh 'Ali al-Harkane said this at the inauguration of the Asia-Pacific Mosque Council at the Senayan Convention Hall in Jakarta today. Anton Timur Jaelani from Indonesia was elected secretary of the Asia-Pacific Mosque Council along with three deputies, including (Abdullah Bin Khalid) from Bahrain, (Shaykh Abdul Manan) from Bangladesh and (Shaykh Safiah Rahman) from Australia. Elected to the post of treasurer was (Uztaz Basuki Ahmad) from Malaysia. It was decided that the council would have 12 members. [Excerpts] [BK151041 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Dec 82]

BANQUET HOSTED BY SUHARTO--President Suharto has said that the current unpleasant situation in the world should make us aware of the importance of maintaining world stability and tranquillity. The head of state said this at a state function held in honor of the state guest, Turkish President Kenan Evren, and his daughter, (Sene Gursik), at Negara Palace this evening. President Suharto also stressed the importance of cooperation between nations for the development and improvement of the welfare of nations. The head of state also said that he was happy that ASEAN had come into being in Southeast Asia, and that it had succeeded in realizing peace in this region. Meanwhile, Turkish President Kenan Evran said in his reply speech that Turkey and Indonesia shared many identical views regarding international problems. He hoped that economic cooperation and trade relations between the two countries could be further increased. The banquet began with an exchange of souvenirs in the presence of high-ranking officials of the two countries. [Text] [BK181608 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 18 Dec 82]

COLUMN HITS U.S. AS OBSTRUCTING ARMS CONTROL

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 26 Oct 82 p 2

["Talking Together Column": "U.S. Obstructs Nuclear Arms Reduction"]

[Text] Not long ago U.S. President Reagan disclosed his decision not to resume talks with the Soviet Union and England. The talks were halted by the U.S., and were to concern a complete ban on nuclear weapons testing. This decision was preceded by others not to ratify various Soviet-U.S. accords concerning nuclear weapons testing and peaceful nuclear explosions which had been signed in 1974 and 1976. This decision was a new one by the present U.S. administration; it is against the will of the nations in the UN and peace-loving nations whose aim is to stop the nuclear arms race and nuclear war.

To completely stop nuclear weapons testing is one of the basic problems of all measures to stop nuclear threats. Solving this problem means to stop improving nuclear weapons as well as a halt to the creation of new nuclear weapons. It is well known that testing allows the evaluation of how efficient the weapons are, and how to increase the power of existing nuclear weapons. Thus, signing an agreement concerning the absolute cessation of nuclear tests in general will be an important step in eliminating the arms race and decreasing the risk of nuclear war at the same time. Signing such an agreement will reinforce nuclear limitation because it prevents nations who want nuclear weapons from testing and producing such weapons.

The agreement banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in space, and underwater which was signed in 1963 in Moscow is one step towards nuclear limitation. At that time there was no prohibition against underground nuclear testing. Furthermore, two powerful nations, China and France, did not participate in the signing.

Thus, it is well understood why most of the nations in the UN have demanded the cessation of all kinds of nuclear tests, and signed such an agreement in 1977. Unable to tolerate the pressures of world opinion, the US started talks with the USSR (after which England decided to join in) concerning a complete banning of nuclear testing. Those talks had great success. It can almost be said that they agreed to all the terms of the agreement that were signed except for setting up some primarily technical steps. The results of the talks were reported by the delegations of the three countries to the arms limitation

committee in August 1980, and were considered by other nations who assessed them as the most outstanding ones of 1977-1980. While the talks were going on they went through many difficulties, including inspection, implementation of the agreement, and some objective difficulties which were mostly created by the western allies. However, because of the diplomacy and creativeness of the USSR, most of those difficulties were resolved. The Western mass media including the U.S. news media predicted the agreement might be signed that year. The plan to sign the agreement was true, but that prediction did not come true. The U.S. itself bought the three-party talks to a stop.

It is most clear that the agreement itself was not consistent with the US administration that came to power at the end of 1980. Because of the way they use force to carry out their policies, and their open emphasis on their great military power to counterbalance the USSR, the Reagan administration refused to continue the three-party talks, the excuse for a year and a half being that they were studying the problem. The result of the study was that at the beginning of this year the US government stated that it felt the signing of the nuclear test ban was "not yet appropriate." After deciding to stop the signing the US government has carried out obstructionist policies. The Washington delegation made the excuse that there will be problems in control. Then they said the problem of nuclear testing can be solved only by the reduction of nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, the U.S. rejected the proposal of the USSR concerning the talks for stopping nuclear weapons production and for reducing nuclear weapons in silos until they are completely eliminated. Their actions demonstrated that they had no real intention to decrease the U.S. nuclear arms production at all. Furthermore, it is most clear that the U.S. is expanding all new kinds of nuclear weapons systems. This means that Washington's insistence on its position for nuclear arms reduction makes the problem insoluble.

The U.S. statement concerning its refusal to negotiate and to sign the agreement for a complete ban on nuclear testing echoed like an open challenge to the nations and the UN that are struggling to prevent nuclear war and to strengthen peace and security among nations.

Concerning this discussion of the US government, Perez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary General, stated that many of the UN resolutions indicate the significance of the agreement for the complete cessation of nuclear testing. He said that because of this it was important to press forward for successful talks concerning this problem after some previous problems had been solved, including inspection. However, the U.S. did not pay any attention to this.

After setting its goals of military superiority over the USSR and the aims to [use] nuclear weapons to reach those goals, the present leadership in the White House accepted a plan concerning an increase in nuclear weapons basing. It was the U.S. President himself who made the announcement on 2 October 1981. To carry out that policy the U.S. created a new multiple warhead, the MX, Trident 1, Trident 2, and Pershing 2 missiles. They created a neutron weapon, and the special weapons: the B1 and Stealth bombers. The national defense policy announced by the Secretary of Defense Weinberger planned at least 23,000 new nuclear warheads over the next 10 years.

Therefore, it provides for the basic construction of new materials for starting nuclear war. These new strategic weapons and other systems must have new nuclear warheads installed in them. This is the reason that pushed the U.S. to violate the agreement and to carry out its testing. On the other hand, the US needed to have large production of the new nuclear bombs and nuclear tests without any obstruction.

In the first half of 1982 at the U.S. test site in Nevada a test was carried out for a weapon 1.5 times more powerful than that of the first half of 1981. The increase in these tests needed additional funding, and therefore the U.S. Department of Energy requested a budget double that which was used for the same purpose in 1980 for nuclear testing.

The second UN Special Session on disarmament paid special attention to the nuclear test ban. A majority of the nations [in the assembly] including some western nations agreed to have this problem solved immediately. The way to solve this problem completely is to have a total ban on nuclear testing. This is the immediate aim of the USSR, other socialist nations, and the nonaligned nations. Meanwhile, solutions for the Middle East problem were proposed. India, Mexico, Sweden, and some other nations proposed the cessation of nuclear weapons production. To do that they proposed the cessation of nuclear testing. The USSR stated in the UN General Assembly that they agreed with the idea; however, all proposals concerning the problem were rejected by the U.S.

The arms limitation committee started to work on 3 August. They decided to appoint a special committee to draft a nuclear test ban agreement. The U.S. agreed to join this work. However, based on the White House statement concerning nuclear testing there is a question as to whether the U.S. wants to use the arms limitation committee and the talks that have just begun to ban nuclear weapons in order to deceive world opinion and to accelerate testing at the same time.

It has already been made clear that the US is not only against a ban on nuclear testing but is also against limiting the power of the weapons tested. Because of this the US does not want to honor the USSR-U.S. agreement which was signed in 1974 which set a limit of 150 kilotons on underground nuclear weapons to be tested, as well as the agreement on the use of peaceful nuclear explosions, which was signed in 1976. The U.S. claimed it was no longer satisfied with the contents of the 1974 agreement concerning inspection drafted by the U.S. and the USSR. Even though this promise has not been ratified, the USSR and the U.S. made a previous statement that both would honor the different measures banning nuclear tests more powerful than 150 kilotons. However, the White House delegation stated that even though they had no evidence to claim that the USSR violated the agreement, the U.S. felt that there was some "uncertainty" in carrying out that agreement.

Along with taking lightly the agreement that had already been signed (SALT I) concerning the limitation on nuclear testing and the peaceful use of nuclear weapons, the US government uses its own interests to interfere with other nations. It tries to force other countries to do what it wants. Policies like this unbalance the world situation and also increase the danger of a nuclear

confrontation. Any irresponsible and unilateral steps taken regarding nuclear issues will have a most serious effect not only for the two powers and their allies, but also will affect human beings in every corner of the world.

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CSO: 4206/22

COMMENTARY HAILS RELATIONS WITH USSR

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 22 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Organize and Implement Well the Politburo Resolution Concerning the Successful Celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the USSR"]

[Text] On 16 October the Politburo of the LPRP Central Committee issued a resolution concerning the 60th anniversary celebration of the founding of the USSR on 30 December 1922. It is an important event in our people's political life. It is also a [source of] happiness for Lao people of all races to join this celebration of great solidarity with the Soviet people.

The entire party, the military, and the people should determinedly study and plan to deeply implement the resolution to yield actual results. First of all we must know and believe in the great achievements of the Soviet people over the past 60 years under the honored and glorious leadership of the USSR Communist Party, the party of the great Lenin, which went through many difficulties. They fought bravely to defend the first socialist government in the world. They defeated internal and external enemies, and successfully constructed socialism. Today they are still constructing the material and technical bases of communism which actively confirms the excellent characteristics and power of socialism. It is a clear mirror for carrying out an equal rights policy among nations that are struggling for freedom, peace, and a good life for their people. Meanwhile, it confirms that the USSR is a diamond-hard fortress for peace. It mobilizes strong morale, and it is a place to lean on and trust in by the nations of the world that are struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

The Soviet people's persistence and courage and their enormous sacrifices in the Great Patriotic War to protect their fatherland and to save the masses from the Fascists opened a new era in world history, and created a victory for socialism in many countries. World socialism has now expanded to all continents where the USSR is their support. It has become a great and powerful force for a new era, and an element [which will] decide the direction of human society.

In the consistent policies of the USSR whose aim is to protect and improve world peace and to ease tensions, many important peace initiatives, especially the USSR's announcement that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons, gained wide admiration from the world.

To Laos the USSR has given a great deal of support and assistance which has been very effective for the Lao revolution. Therefore "working to increase solidarity and cooperation in all aspects with the USSR and other socialist countries is an unchanging long-term policy, and the principle of our party and government..." (plenum of the Third Congress of the LPRP). To carry out the duty and policy is an act of deep gratitude toward the party, and government, and the Soviet people.

The establishment and development of the USSR was a victory of the great October revolution. It was a great victory for the national policy of Lenin, the party, and the Soviet government. It was a historical event that has deep international meaning. It was the great festive day of the Soviet people, the people of fraternal socialist countries, and the workers who are progressing worldwide. Therefore, on this glorious occasion the entire party, the military, and all of our people must absorb and carry out the resolution of the politburo of the Central Committee and the LPRP concerning the joyful celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR in all forms, so that everyone will deeply understand the meaning of the USSR's history and the great achievements of the Soviet people in socialist and communist construction. This makes our people clearly understand the great support and assistance of the USSR with its spirit of socialist internationalism for the Lao people's revolution. This is very important. What is next is to raise our people's confidence in the new regime and in the prosperous future of the nation, to improve the power of the national mass solidarity to be more unified than ever, and to increase solidarity, friendship, and cooperation in all aspects with the USSR and fraternal socialist countries and advanced world powers. Right now we must successfully mobilize the emulation of the 1982 government plan's implementation in order to score achievements to greet the seventh anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR (2 December) along with mobilizing many forms of active movements to make the festive day of the two countries, Laos and the USSR, a great, happy, and meaningful day.

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CSO: 4206/20

SOVIET EXPERTS' ASSISTANCE AT BRIDGE SITE DESCRIBED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 3 Nov 82 p 2

[Article: "Progress on Nam Kading Bridge Construction"]

[Excerpts] Construction of the Nam Kading Bridge is one of many projects in the first Five Year Plan of the government, having been started in 1981. Not long ago our reporter visited the construction site. At that time technicians, engineers, and workers in all sections were determinedly emulating in their own work. Some groups were installing water drainage at the entrance to the bridge head; other groups were drilling stones to be dynamited, bulldozing soil away from the bridge head, pouring concrete, making rafts, and other kinds of work. Soviet experts were participating in each kind of work. Everyone we saw all worked together creatively without thinking it was tiresome, especially the Soviet experts who contributed all their efforts to this construction with no concern for the burning sun. The leader of the Soviet construction personnel told our reporter that they will do their best to complete this bridge according to the expected level, particularly in this coming dry season which will be the deciding factor in our basic victory in pouring reinforced concrete to encase the supports, especially the sixth support that is considered to be more difficult than most. It is to be in water 14 to 17 meters deep.

Comrade Hom-On, the chief who is responsible for technical aspects told us that the Nam Kading Bridge construction will have a total of 4 large sections. Up to this point they have succeeded in bulldozing 30 percent of the total of 56,000 cubic meters of dirt from the bridge head to be carried away. They have also succeeded in drilling and dynamiting 70 percent of the total of 42,000 cubic meters of stone from the entrance to the bridge head, and in pouring 30 percent of a total of 4,400 cubic meters of concrete. In the bridge support construction 100 percent success was obtained in putting in 3 supports: the third, fourth, and seventh. Another 3 supports are 50 percent complete: the first, second, and eighth. The construction of the ninth, fifth, and sixth supports will be started this month. Moreover, the water drainage pipes at the entrance to the bridge head are almost finished.

The Nam Kading Bridge project is one operation carried out with the cooperation of the USSR. This bridge is steel-reinforced concrete 347 meters long and 10 meters wide. According to the plan it is expected to be completed at the end of 1985. It will be able to carry 80 tons. It is important for going back and forth and to transport goods on Route 13. It will contribute as much as any project to the economic construction of Laos.

AUSTRALIAN-AIDED REPAIR FACILITY REPORTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 20 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Simountha Silichaleum: "Progress at the Soksai Machine Repair Shop"]

[Excerpt] The old Soksai boxing ring in the old regime has become a small repair enterprise for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Irrigation Ministry. Any day now it will become a modern factory for repairing and maintaining heavy machinery meeting international standards under the clearsighted leadership of the party which guides the direction for improvement and for economic base construction to make the factory expand, according to the policy line for the transformation and construction of socialism.

Over ten meters away from the highway to Ban Dong Paleb, Tong Toun Canton, Chanthaboury District, Vientiane Capital, Soksai Factory is a modern heavy machinery repair and maintenance factory to serve machinery work in the middle of the nation. It uses modern machines in all work areas with funds from the Australian government together with the budget of the LPDR.

At the end of 1981 irrigation construction company no 1 was assigned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Irrigation to be a driving force in all the work. There are 25 Lao cadres, mechanics, and workers, along with 1 machinery expert from Australia who was assigned to work in this factory. They are all satisfied with this work and have actively and diligently started to carry out thier specialized task. Since 1 January 1982 they have been able to extensively repair 14 [vehicles] and inspected and maintained 53 heavy and light vehicles. The vehicles brought in for repairs were bulldozers, cranes, scrapers, and steam rollers. They are now hurriedly repairing 2 more D8 bulldozers.

Comrade Tanavong of the committee responsible for the factory told us that first of all they have to check the condition of the broken-down vehicles in order to make a systematic list of repairs. The first bulldozer is 90 percent completed, and the second one is 30 percent completed. Besides these there are many vehicles to be inspected and prepared for repairs. They are parked scattered around the factory. They also go out to repair vehicles at many different construction sites around the country using repair trucks equipped with a fairly complete set of modern tools. The trucks carry gas, gas pumps, paint sprayers, and water for cleaning vehicles at the same time.

Comrade Chanthaboun, chief of the committee responsible for the factory and also the chief of the mechanics, told our reporter that most of the tools and repair vehicles are from Australia according to an assistance and cooperation project, as well as from other nations.

Meanwhile, they are also creative in assembling and installing an engine which is able to lift up 7 tons of machinery. They produced steel tables, tools, and necessary equipment. Recently he has also led the mechanics and workers in repairing, inspecting, and maintaining many heavy and light vehicles. They have also repaired vehicles which had not moved for 2-3 years and restored them to a usable condition.

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CSO: 4206/22

ECONOMICS, POPULATION STATISTICS REPORTED, DIFFICULTIES NOTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 27, 28 Oct 82 pp 2, 4

['Conversation with the Editor' Column: "How Much Was the 1980 National Production"]

[Excerpt] [Question] 1. What was the value of the 1980 national production? 2. What was the 1980 and 1981 economic growth in Laos? 3. It has been said that the Lao population in the last decade was three million, and now there are 3.9 million people. Is this true? If you have detailed birth and death rates and children in each province and for each year in the past, including the population growth rates, please let us know. Thank you. Phouthon, a high school student in Dong Dok Teacher's College.

[Answer] As you already know we are having numerous difficulties. Thus, we have many work systems. However, the primary work depends on our workers who are not used to the work and who work without a plan. Sometimes there is a plan but they do not follow it, and this delays the work system. However, this work policy has been improved. In the past as well as now a big improvement in the process has been carried on as you already know. There has been improvement in machinery, management, and administration, as well as in different enterprises all aiming to build up the expansion forces for our future national development. Each cadre must have both ability and expertise at the same time, and we cannot afford to lack any of them. You yourself are like all others who have absolute belief in the clear-sighted leadership of the party. The party as well as the government is concerned with the standard of living of the people, as well as development in the first Five Year Plan.

[28 Oct 82 p 2]

Each set task has been indicated for each one to carry out. Whenever we complete the work in the first plan we will have a firm base on which to continue carrying out the second plan. Carrying out the new revolutionary tasks is difficult and confusing. We are not used to it. When this happens work expansion as well as ideology is delayed, and it cannot meet the demands and the situation. However, these problems will only be temporary. It is not a permanent problem at all. We believe that we will certainly make it in the future.

1 and 2. Based on a report to the congress by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on 6 January 1981, in the last 5 years (1975-1980) agricultural and forestry production has been expanded in all aspects and has made admirable progress. The outstanding achievement was in capacity. Food production nationwide in 1980 was 300,000 tons over that in 1975. This was the first time in our country's history we were able to break the record for rice growing, with more than one million tons harvest per year. That year the total national income and expenses was balanced. Other agricultural work involved farmers' cultivating almost 100,000 hectares of new paddies. The irrigation ditches and irrigation system was expanded to water 114,200 hectares. The dry season rice farming areas were increased by a factor of three. The edible plant and industrial tree-growing areas were doubled. Many different agricultural machines were increased by a factor of three. Many different kinds of domestic animals were greatly increased. There was an increase of 350,000 in oxen and buffalo when compared with 1975. As for forestry, 1.5 million hectares were surveyed. Each year there is 30 percent increase in the exploitation of forest products, including many valuable ones.

The socialist transformation in agriculture since 1977 has been the conversion to agricultural co-ops nationwide. In 1979 the process was expanded in 52 percent of the cantons, and 26 percent of the villages in the entire nation. Approximately 40 percent of the farmers in paddy cultivating areas have joined agricultural co-ops.

3. Generally speaking, the population figures have greatly increased, but how much the increase is we do not yet know. Some papers have said 3.5 million, and some have said 3.9 million. We should wait for the new population census which started at the beginning of this year, and it is believed that accurate figures will be available in the near future. We do not know the birth and death rates yet [because] the majority of the Lao people are not born in hospitals. (This means most of our rural people give birth in the old way without having to depend on hospitals). Therefore, medical circles have not been able to keep good statistics. As you know, Lao babies are often born at home, and traditional remedies (lying by the fire after childbirth) are used. This system is also effective.

9884

CSO: 4206/22

FISH RATION PROCEDURE, PRICING DESCRIBED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 23 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Each Section Must Keep Books for Fish Purchase"]

[Text] The Nam Ngum Fishing Company told us that on 16 October 1982 a meeting was held concerning the company's fish distribution to serve cadres, workers, and the masses. It was held under the chairmanship of the Vientiane provincial administrative committee along with representatives of 23 sections from ministries, committees, departments, and many offices.

The meeting discussed and exchanged ideas for a considerable length of time. Then mutual agreement was reached on different issues concerning fish distribution for the Nam Ngum Fishing Company in Vientiane, as follows:

1. fish purchasing books: each ministry and committees equivalent to ministries are to make fish purchasing books for their own units with verification from the unit as to the number of personnel covered by each fish purchasing book. Their validity will then be certified by the director of the fishing company for fish purchasing. Two types of books are to be issued: one is an individual book issued only for deputy ministers, equivalent levels, and higher. The second is a collective purchasing book issued for departments. Both types of books must be issued this week. An announcement is to be made to use these new books.
2. Fish purchasing requests. It was agreed to have the company arrange things [at] the meeting of administrative levels nationwide, but to emphasize provisions according to quantity only on the opening and closing days. For other days, things will not be fixed [as to amount]. As for individual requests for house celebrations, weddings, funerals, etc., these should be assigned to the ministries and units involved to make the supplies by themselves. This means the company will not accept this type of request.
3. Allocation. The daily fish breakdown is based on the amount of fish and then on the number of personnel in each unit.
4. The distribution point is located between the old Socinac company and the old Vieng Lao sport shop. Shop no 3 sells at the administrative price. Shop no 4 sells at the state enterprise price.

Shops that will sell to the government level will be set up separately. Temporarily distribution is now being done at Shop no 4.

5. Tables for fish distribution. The first type of book is to be used daily. The second type of book is to be used according to the allocation table. Thus, all ministries and units are divided into 2 equal sections based on the number of their personnel.

One ministry section can buy fish on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The other ministry section can buy fish on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

On Sunday it will sell to all ministries without restriction.

It is agreed that the Defense Ministry and Interior Ministry can buy fish every day, but they have to decrease the amount of fish they can buy.

The allocation tables for which ministry and which day will be announced later.

6. The hours for selling fish will be from 8 o'clock on each morning. It is agreed that no distribution will be made at night in order to avoid confusion in unloading fish from trucks, and to avoid spoilage while waiting for distribution to units on the next day. Therefore, we hereby announce that all ministries and units follow the resolution of the congress.

9884

CSO: 4206/22

FORESTRY OPERATIONS, LUMBER EXPORTS REPORTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 22 Oct 82 p 2

[Article: "1982 Achievements in Forestry"]

[Text] Our forests are a rich and most important natural resource. They are also of great value for the national economy and for the standard of living for Lao people of all nationalities.

The Forestry Department which is responsible for this work pointed out to our reporter that in 1982, the second year of the First Five-Year Plan of the party, the Forestry Department has widely paid attention to and expanded forestry operations in its new phase.

Surveying is the most important work. It is the "staff work" of the next step: tree-cutting. Thus, it is being paid more attention than in years past. In the 1982 dry season, in only five provinces 429,625 hectares of forest were surveyed, including 300,000 hectares of mixed forests in Vientiane Province, 2,188 hectares of resin trees in Luang Prabang, 65,000 hectares of Burmese ebony and "Kham phi" in Khammouan Province, 56,000 hectares in Savannakhet Province, and 3,477 hectares of pine trees in Saravane Province.

Tree-cutting is divided among two sections: the center and localities. The total amount of wood cut was 70,074.171 cubic meters, including 35,623.627 cubic meters at the central echelon, which is 89.03 percent of the entire plan. This is mostly Burmese ebony, "Kham phi," Brazilian rosewood, and 'Bak' wood. As for distribution, in 1982 in only 7 provinces, Vientiane, Khammouan, Savannakhet, Saravane, Champassak, and Attopeu, 7,132.781 cubic meters were sawn for distribution to different [government] units and the people for house construction. This amount included 1,952.355 cubic meters sawn at the central echelon, which is 98.11 percent of the plan. The export of Burmese ebony wood amounted to 2,713 cubic meters, 50 Burmese ebony logs, 200 cubic meters of teakwood, 5,129.767 cubic meters of Brazilian rosewood and "Kham phi," 47 rough-surface pieces of wood amounting to 12.85 cubic meters, and 1,450 cubic meters of lumber. Besides cutting trees they also found 3,173.645 tons of forest products in which 3,092.324 tons were obtained in the localities, exceeding the plan by 7.12 percent. These forest products are mostly rattan, stick lac, benzoin, animal bones, and cutch trees, which brought in a lot of income to the nation.

Besides tree-cutting, in 1982 the Forestry Department also attentively protected and improved the forests. This is an important operation because in the past the forests were extensively destroyed by highland farming and nonsystematic tree-cutting. Because of this, and in order to implement the order of the Council of Ministers, the Forestry Department has opened training for the people so they can understand the value of the forests. At the central echelon a short course concerning forest protection and controls has now been opened to cadres, and more than 70 people are attending. Moreover, they also seeded 258,985 young trees and planted 69.72 hectares of trees. By paying attention to this, they have been able to stop the destruction of the forests, and have also convinced the mountain people to make their living by engaging in settled agriculture.

The Forestry Department also told us that for the future direction for 1983 in particular, they will survey and allot 205,000 hectares of forest and cut 400,000 cubic meters of wood. They will also set up the Nam Souang tree seedling production center as a place for research on tree strains for distribution nationwide. At the beginning it should be able to seed young trees for 50,000 hectares. This is fairly hard work; however, they believe that this work will certainly be achieved according to the set plan.

9884

CSO: 4206/20

BRIEFS

SARAVANE TRADE--Vientiane (KPL)--Officials of the Saravane Province and District store have actively served the local population during this productive season. During this period, they sold the population a good number of farm implements, 67,227 m of fabrics, 5,252 bedspreads, 6,470 skirts (sinh), 3,694 shirts and pants, 545 mats, 1,630 pairs of shoes, 2,788 wads of cotton and 10,419 spools of thread. At the same time, this store also purchased forest products from regional inhabitants, i.e., 25 tons of coffee, 92 kg of peanuts, 992 kg of cadamomes and more than 5 tons of rosin. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 30 Oct 82 p 2] 11915

MPR AID--Vientiane (KPL)--A gift from the government of the Mongolian People's Republic was presented on 28 October to the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic at the Ministry of Trade in Vientiane. This gift consisted of 50,000 cans of preserved meat, 6,500 pairs of shoes and 1,000 pairs of sandals. The presentation and acceptance took place between Mr Orsooguin Nyamaa, special ambassador and plenipotentiary of the MPR to Laos, and Mr Chanpheng Bounnaphon, deputy minister of trade, in the presence of Mr Nousay Sitthisay, deputy minister of industry, crafts and forests. On that occasion, Chanpheng Bounnaphon expressed his thanks and gratitude to the Mongolian people, government and party, which have constantly granted significant and effective aid to the Lao people, government and party on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and genuine, sound proletarian internationalism, thus contributing successfully to the work of socialist security and construction in the LPDR. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 29 Oct 82 p 3] 11915

SRV-AIDED SERUM FACTORY--Vientiane (KPL)--On 12 October, the Public Health Service of Vientiane Prefecture celebrated the successful construction of the foundation for the second serum factory of Setthathirath Hospital in Vientiane Prefecture. Honoring the ceremony with their presence were Mr Ponnem Dalalay, deputy minister of public health, Mr Bounma Mythong, secretary of the Party Committee and deputy chairman of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Prefecture, and respective high officials. Mr Nguyen Xuan, special ambassador and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos, was also present. The new factory, whose construction began in mid-May, is in the experimental stage. It produced 1,100 [liters] of various serums in September. It has now started its normal production, with a capacity of 120 to 150 l every 4 hours, thus it is able to satisfy the serum needs of all hospitals in the prefecture. Laos presently has four serum factories and three others will be built in the future in Oudomxay, Luang Prabang and Champassak Provinces. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 16 Oct 82 p 3] 11915

BANK DEPOSITS--Vientiane (KPL)--The film projection unit of Attapeu Province and Propaganda Service officials of Champassak and Paksong Districts, Champassak Province, deposited 43,838 kip in the State Savings Bank during the third quarter, with 37,976 kip from the film projection unit. This gesture contributes to the accumulation of state capital in the work of national security and building a new socialist economic base in our country. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 20 Oct 82 p 4] 11915

FOREIGN TEACHERS IN VIENTIANE--That morning (9 October 1982) there was an especially lively atmosphere at the Vientiane Senior High School club after being closed for almost 2 months. There was an official ceremony to open the new 1982-1983 academic year. Vientiane Senior High School is a large school consisting of many teaching cadres, teachers, and students of many races from many localities and provincial areas all over the nation. It is located in the middle of Vientiane Capital. In speaking about its growth, Mr Kong Phachan told us that this year there are 117 teachers in all, including 54 women: 48 science teachers, 75 sociology teachers, 18 language teachers, 2 science lab teachers, 1 French teacher, 6 foreign teachers including 4 women, 4 French and 2 Soviet, and administrative cadres totalling 41 people including 20 women. Number of rooms and total students: 15 classes of senior high 1st year with a total of 742 students including 357 girls; 5 Russian, 5 French, and 5 English classes; 15 classes of senior high 2nd year with a total of 661 students including 288 girls; 5 Russian, 5 French, and 5 English classes; 15 classes of senior high 3rd year with a total of 643 students including 313 girls. Language study is the same as senior high 1 and 2. The total number of students is 2046, 120 more than last year. There is a total of 45 classrooms. [Excerpts] [Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 16 Oct 82 p 2] 9884

CSO: 4206/22

FOOD-FOR-WORK PROGRAM PLANNED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Dec 82 p 6

[Text] MORE THAN half a million Filipino families in four regions stand to benefit from improved water supply and sanitation facilities over the next three years as a result of a new food-for-work assistance agreement between the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Philippine government.

The project documents were signed Wednesday by Economic Planning Minister Placido L. Mapa Jr. on behalf of the Philippine government and James C. Ingram, executive director of the WFP, on behalf of the assisting agency.

UNDER the project's plan of operations, the WFP (an agency of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization) will provide food aid in the form of wheat shipments amounting to 22,305 metric tons with a value of approximately \$5.07 million.

For every 1.2 kilos of wheat supplied by the WFP, the government will put one kilo of locally-produced good-quality rice. The rice will be distributed as an incentive to community members contributing their labor to the water supply and sanitation project at the rate of two kilos per man-day.

The target areas of the water supply and sanitation project are Regions V (Bicol), VI (Western Visayas), VII (Central Visayas) and VIII (Eastern Visayas). The project aims to provide low-income households in these regions with safe drinking water facilities, such as artesian wells and communal faucets, and with toilet facilities.

THE GOVERNMENT will actually be shouldering up to 90 percent of the cost of these activities, with the remaining 10 percent to come from community contributions in the form of cash, materials or unskilled labor. To mobilize the labor pool in each community, the food aid scheme was drawn up as a form of incentive for community project workers.

Moreover, the government will be contributing substantial counterpart funds, services and facilities in support of the WFP aid.

The water supply and sanitation project was conceived in recognition of the fact that only 47 percent of the rural Philippine population enjoys safe drinking water and toilet facilities.

The National Nutrition Council (NNC) has been designated as the overall project coordinating agency for the WFP assistance, supported by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Public Works and Highways. Policy matters will be coordinated through the External Assistance Staff of the National Economic Development Authority.

CSO: 4200/218

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

MNLF REBEL KILLED--Three persons have died and 7 others wounded in a Lanao del Norte shooting rampage. The shooting was believed pulled by a group of MNLF rebels. A PC [Philippine Constabulary] report today said the incident occurred last Wednesday at Barangay (Kodos), May-Igot town, Lanaodel Norte. Government troopers sent after the armed group killed one rebel; one soldier was wounded; an M-79 grenade launcher was recovered from the slain rebel. [Text] [OW111434 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Dec 82]

FIVE ARRESTED FOR SUBVERSION--In Quezon City three women and two men were arrested by Barangay guards yesterday for posting subversive posters along Aurora Boulevard. The posters denounced human rights violations, called for nationwide strikes, and demanded the release of arrested labor leaders. The posters bore the signature of Kilusang Mayo Uno, alleged to be a subversive group. The five were turned over to the police for the filing of charges of violation of the decree against possession of subversive materials. [Excerpts] [HK130032 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Dec 82]

DEMORALIZED MNLF 'LOST CAUSE'--The Moro National Liberation Front has ceased to be a potent threat to the national security and as an organization, as it is already a lost cause. This was the assessment by Philippine Army Chief General Josephus Ramas as he reviewed yearend reports of divisional commanders from the southern Philippines. Details on that story from (June Francisco): [Begin (Francisco) recording] Ramas said the movement was decimated by internal bickerings and strife, leadership rivalry and quarrels of commanders ranging from zones of responsibility, sharing of spoils to petty quarrels such as billings and titles of positions. Other problems that dog the organization are unpaid salaries and allowances, which greatly demoralize the members. This is compounded by the fact that while its leadership under Nur Misauri and other high-ranking members live in luxury abroad, the rank and file are left to the mercy of the elements and government operations. General Ramas further said the momentum of the movement lost steam when the government launched its policy of reconciliation and other programs aimed at uplifting the life of the Muslim population. [end recording] [Text] [HK130815 Manila Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Dec 82]

PRIVATE SECTOR STRENGTHENED--President Marcos aims to strengthen the share of the private sector in credit allocations in anticipation of a 15 percent expansion of credit facilities next year. To prepare for the eventuality, he formed

a committee headed by Prime Minister Cesar Virate to review and report immediately on the credit operations of governmental financial institutions. President Marcos expressed hopes that the credit expansion next year will help sustain an economic growth rate in the Philippines which is higher than this year's 2.5 percent, while keeping inflation slightly below the 10.4 percent mark. [Text]
[HK170048 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 16 Dec 82]

CSO: 4200/228

INDIAN STAND ON KAMPUCHEAN SEAT SCORED

BK160813 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Dec 82 p 22

[Editorial: "Partisan Host for Nonaligned"]

[Text] How fortunate for India that the last non-aligned summit was in Cuba when it was "decided by consensus" that the Cambodian seat should be left vacant. So India is merely following precedent, as it were, and keeping within rules set by others in not inviting anyone to represent Cambodia when it hosts the next conference next March. According to an Indian Government spokesman, a decision on inviting Cambodia can only be taken by the full conference once it opens.

It all sounds very fair, very virtuous. Until, of course, we cast our minds back to the Havana meeting in 1979. First, the Cubans, acting entirely on their own, decided that the Cambodians would not be invited to participate. Once the meeting opened, the non-aligned foreign ministers spent five days arguing over who should represent Cambodia. The Cubans, who only just happened to have invited Heng Samrin to pay an official visit while the meeting was going on, decided in the absence of agreement on the matter to refer it to a coordinating committee.

Several days later, at a plenary session, the Cuban chairman produced a draft paper saying that the foreign ministers were recommending that until there was a consensus on who represented Cambodia, the seat should be left vacant. Despite objections that the document did not reflect the consultations which had taken place on the subject, and despite opposition from 16 countries, the chairman decided otherwise. Declaring that there was a consensus on leaving the Cambodian seat vacant, he slammed his hammer and thereupon left the room.

Will India be using the same methods to ensure a similar "consensus" is obtained in March and so once again deprive the DK [Democratic Kampuchea] of its rightful place in the conference? The Indians are undoubtedly rather more sophisticated and less crude than the Cubans. But they are no less partisan on that issue and have twice in the past two years used their prerogative as host to deny entry to DK representatives wishing to participate in international gatherings. All indications are that the Indians will be playing the same game at the coming meeting.

Their statement at the last United Nations General Assembly is proof that they still cling to the lie that Heng Samrin and his fellow puppets are the legitimate representatives of Cambodia. In all probability, there is little we can do--in the short term--to change their minds. However, the tide of opinion both at the United Nations and in the non-aligned movement is going against them.

And sooner or later, they will have to recognise that they are wrong in condoning Vietnamese aggression and in giving comfort to Vietnam's puppets. Sooner or later, they must realise that such behaviour is unworthy of a great country, and a betrayal of the principles of the non-aligned movement of which India is a founder member.

CSO: 4200/226

KHMER ROUGE SEEN AS REAL WINNER IN UN KAMPUCHEAN VOTE

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 22 Nov 82 pp 33-35

[Article: "Asean Is the Mouthpiece For Democratic Kampuchea"]

[Excerpts] The Victory (Sign of Defeat) of Asean

Asean and the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea won a resounding victory in the UN general assembly. Vietnam's motion that the representative of Democratic Kampuchea not be recognized by the United Nations was rejected by a vote of 90 to 29 with 26 countries abstaining. This was equivalent to the general assembly making a motion to give the seat to Democratic Kampuchea, which is headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, for the fourth straight year. But since then, Asean has not stopped helping this coalition government. Recently, the Asean countries made a motion at the UN general assembly asking that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Kampuchea in order to enable the Kampuchean people to choose their own future and to prevent foreign forces from interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. By making this motion, [Asean] was helping the coalition government indirectly. Because if Vietnam withdraws its troops from Kampuchea, the Heng Samring government, which is being propped up by the Vietnamese forces, will not be able to withstand the power of the coalition government, particularly that of the Khmer Rouge, which has more troops than the other groups and which is more skilled in combat than the other groups. Thus, the coalition government, or to put it simply, the Khmer Rouge, would again take control in Kampuchea. The [Khmer Rouge] controlled Kampuchea once before and this resulted in many Kampucheans being assassinated.

Concerning this victory, the ones who are happy are the Asean countries, which made a great effort in submitting the motion to the UN general assembly. But the one who is even happier is the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, which will benefit directly from this victory. This is particularly true for the Khmer Rouge, which, as stated above, is the group with the most power. Thus, if the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea is ever able to take control of Kampuchea in place of the Heng Samrin government, it is very likely that the Khmer Rouge will take control of the government. Thus, if Vietnam did agree to act in accord with this UN resolution, it is doubtful whether this victory, which is being praised by many groups, would actually bring any praiseworthy results. In particular, the consequences of this effort

would be much more serious for Thailand than for other countries. It would face increased problems in opposing threats from communist terrorists since the Khmer Rouge is being supported by China. At the same time, China is also giving support to the Thai communist terrorists. Thus, if the Khmer Rouge gains power, it will mean that the strength of the communist terrorists will increase too.

By itself, Vietnam would probably not dare go against the UN resolution. But Vietnam has a "big brother," the Soviet Union, that is providing much support. Even if Vietnam were willing [to abide by the resolution], the Soviet Union would definitely not be willing. Because as is known, in this region, both China and the Soviet Union are competing for influence in this area. When the Soviet Union aided Vietnam to the point where Vietnam was able to topple the Pol Pot government, which was being supported by China, Chinese influence in this region declined greatly. Since China is not present, the Soviet Union can expand its influence more easily. Thus, there is no possibility that the Soviet Union would agree to Vietnam withdrawing its forces in order to give China a chance to gain power in this region once again.

Thus, even though the resolution calling on Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea won more votes in the United Nations than the Asean countries had expected, Vietnam will undoubtedly ignore this resolution. Because as was stated in a previous edition of PATINYA, the United Nations is like a paper tiger and has no power to take action against a country that acts contrary to UN resolutions. Vietnam's refusal to act in accord with the UN resolution now or in the future is no different from what many other countries are doing, with the United Nations not having any power of its own. Even though Vietnam is very unhappy with this UN resolution, Vietnam is still confident that its failure to abide by this resolution will not have any effect on Vietnam, just as has been the case in the past, as long as it has the protection of a great power like the Soviet Union.

However, regardless of whether or not this victory by the Asean countries has the effect hoped for by many countries, this UN assembly produced something that is very interesting and that is worth thinking about. That is the trend and attitude of the Asean countries concerning the Kampuchean problem. In particular, concerning the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, Asean has given it so much support that it seems as if Asean is the mouthpiece of the Khmer coalition government even though in reality this coalition government has nothing tangible with which to defeat the Vietnamese forces. Thus, Asean's effort to exert pressure to enable the coalition government to succeed in driving Vietnam out of Kampuchea is wasted effort. Or if this effort should succeed, those who will be smiling the most will be the Khmer Rouge. And those who will be saddest will be the Asean countries, particularly Thailand.

11943
CSO: 4207/30

THAILAND

READER DESCRIBES CIA OPERATIONS, INVOLVEMENT IN THAILAND

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 9 Nov 82 p 4

[Letters column by Niranam Noname: "The CIA"]

[Text] The CIA is a large national organization that has played a very terrible role. It has even had influence over the U.S. government and over the governments of many underdeveloped countries.

As the "shadow" government, or second government, of the United States, it employs millions of people, including Americans and foreigners.

The U.S. intelligence organization has a very complex structure. There is:

1. The Defense Intelligence Agency, which gathers military intelligence abroad.
2. The National Security Agency, which gathers intelligence using computers.
3. The Bureau of Intelligence and Research, which gathers information on the policies of other countries.
4. The Atomic Energy Commission, which gathers intelligence on atomic secrets.
5. The Treasury Department, which collects information domestically about the people.
6. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which investigates communist activities.
7. The CIA (Central Intelligence Agency), which gathers intelligence concerning strategic plans.

As for the history of the CIA, it was formed in 1949 as a successor to the Office of Strategic Services after the Second World War. It was set up as an independent agency in accord with the U.S. National Security Act.

Its headquarters is located in the state of Virginia in the United States. Mr Allen Dulles was the first director and the man who planned the formation of this agency.

As for equipment used to carry on operations, it has much labor-saving equipment. And it uses modern technology (ultramodern) to carry out the activities of the CIA and the secret plans. It uses artificial satellites to take detailed pictures of the earth's surface for intelligence purposes. It also uses U2 spy planes, "yan kham kan wela" [time-control devices], UFOs (space satellites) and large computers.

Its yearly budget runs into the millions of dollars.

The CIA employs more than 1 million people. It makes use of important people in every country in the world. It hires and trains mercenaries and has training units both in the United States and abroad.

Its members are university graduates. CIA officials work in various places such as major offices, embassies, consulates and various U.S. units located in foreign countries. They pose as tourists. They work in UN agencies and they are even involved in diplomatic, trade, educational and political activities.

The Role of the CIA and Thailand

During the time of Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram and his right-hand subordinate, Police General Phao Sriyanon, opium trafficking was carried on on a world-wide scale, ore was smuggled abroad and sold, espionage activities were carried on, weapons trafficking was carried on and mercenaries were hired to fight in Laos.

The 93rd Division, with the involvement of the CIA, and the 150,000 men under the control of Vang Pao joined together to violate the sovereignty of Laos.

The role of the CIA officials in Thailand increased after the end of the Vietnamese War. They posed as employees of private and public aid organizations, as tourists, as scholars and as students with their families.

Their mission was to oppose the neutralist Lao government by using right-wing Lao groups and having them secretly flee into Thailand.

Besides this, there may be [CIA agents] in various circles in a country, such as in coup circles in an underdeveloped country.

Recently, the CIA sent aircraft over some strategic areas and used helicopters to fly secretly to jungle and mountain areas in Thailand.

It is said that the CIA has hired 20,000 young Thai men to fight in Laos and that it pays them 1,500 baht a month. Some politicians once gave ivory tusks to the head of the CIA as an honor.

OPINION POLL: GOVERNMENT BLAMED FOR POOR ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Bangkok PATINYA In thai 15 Nov 82 pp 6-10

[Article by Sirimana Sattamai: "The Results of an Opinion Poll On the Economic Problems: The Government Is the One Who Created the Problems"]

[Excerpt] The Government Is the One Who Has Created the Problems

The government has not achieved the results it should have in solving the economic problems since [personal] interests have interfered. Thus, the government's image in the eyes of the majority of the people is more negative than positive. The thing that confirms this is the result of an opinion poll taken to gain the views of students and [other] people on the economic problems. The poll was conducted by the research team of Dr Somchai Rakwichit of the Phithak Pracha Company Ltd. A total of 603 students were polled at four institutions between 1 and 7 September 1982. A total of 601 people were polled during the period 13-20 September 1982. To conduct this study, those involved were interviewed directly. Those interviewed were presented with two statements and asked to choose the one that they felt was nearest the truth, or that they agreed with the most. The two choices were:

A. Thailand's economic decline and difficulties are due in part to the world economic recession. But the main problem is that the government lacks stability and sincerity and is more interested in its own interests and its own survival than it is in the interests of the people in general.

B. Thailand's economic decline and difficulties have resulted mainly from the world economic recession, and this is beyond the capabilities of the Thai government to solve by itself even though it has made every effort possible.

The results were that 80.8 percent of the students felt that Thailand's economic problems stem mainly from the fact that the government lacks stability and is more concerned about its own interests than it is in the interests of the people in general (Choice A). Only 19.2 percent felt that Thailand's economic problems stem mainly from the effects of the world economic situation and that the government has made a great effort to solve the problems (Choice B).

When the students are divided according to sex and university, the differences in opinion are very small. It can be said that the students do not trust the government at all.

As for the people, 67.2 percent chose Choice A while 32.8 percent chose Choice B. When the people are divided according to sex and region, it can be seen that men and women hold views that are very similar. But the people in the different regions hold very different views. That is, the people in the south have a very bad impression of the government. This is followed, in order by those in Bangkok, the central region and the east, the northeast and the north. This is because the people in the various regions have different levels of political awareness, and their knowledge of the problems, or experience, is different. For example, the people in the south are considered to have high political awareness and great interest in the country's problems. Thus, they are well informed about the government. And the people living in Bangkok are in close contact with the government and are thus more aware of what is bad about the government than are people in other regions.

Besides this, another point worth noting is that, comparing the students with the people, a larger percentage of students rejected, or refused to accept, the government. This may be because the students are at an age when they are in school studying and have thus had a greater opportunity than the people to follow matters and learn about the government. This enables them to analyze things to determine whether the government is working in the interests of the people or in the interests of itself and its friends.

However, in summary, the majority of the students and people felt that the government is not sincere about solving the economic problems that have arisen and working for the well-being of the people. [They feel that] the government is interested only in its own profits or that it considers everything from the standpoint of what it can do to ensure its own survival or to hang on to power. Thus, as long as it is incapable of convincing the students and people of its good intentions in administering the country, the government cannot hope to receive the cooperation and support of the majority of students and people. This is very dangerous to the security of the country. If it reaches the point where the students and people can no longer put up with this, events similar to those of 14 October may occur. And we will not be lucky like before because, at present, the CPT is fully prepared to intervene in order to turn the situation to its own advantage so it can gain state power. If that happens, Thailand may fall, like Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

Table 1: The views of the students on Thailand's economic problems. Divided according to sex and university.

Choice	Total (%) N=603	Sex (%)		University (%)			
		Women	Men	KU	TU	CU	RU
		N=274	N=329	N=120	N=120	N=120	N=243
A	80.8	79.9	81.5	79.2	82.5	80.0	81.1
B	19.2	20.1	18.5	20.8	17.5	20.0	18.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

[Note: KU: Kasetsart University; TU: Thammasat University; CU: Chulalongkorn University; RU: Rhamkhamhaeng University]

Table 2: The views of the people on Thailand's economic problems. Divided according to sex and region.

Choice	Total (%) N=601	Sex (%)		Region (%)				
		Women	Men	North	South	Northeast	Central + East	Bangkok
		N=194	N=407	N=104	N=104	N=95	N=185	N=113
A	67.2	69.1	66.3	59.6	72.1	62.1	68.6	71.7
B	32.8	30.9	33.7	40.4	27.9	37.9	31.4	28.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

11943

CSO: 4207/30

EDITORIAL ECHOES BBC PESSIMISM ON ECONOMY

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 15 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Good Aspect of the BBC"]

[Text] On the evening of 11 November, the BBC radio in London presented a news analysis concerning Thailand. It reported that a World Bank statement on Thailand's economic situation and political progress had stated that the situation was still very bleak and precarious and that the people had not benefited very much, gaining neither economic security nor wealth from the goods exported.

Besides commenting on Thailand's economic problems, the BBC report also discussed the role of the RTA CINC. It said that he is not ready to carry out a coup, saying that the forces are not yet ready.

Several days later, in an interview, the RTA CINC said that the BBC cannot be believed. He said that, since he has supported the government, why would he carry out a coup? And he said that the people who had sent such reports and data to the BBC were muddleheaded. He said that these people are the slaves of foreigners and that the foreigners who had written these reports were evil people.

We feel that this BBC report, which was broadcast throughout the world, must be divided into two parts, that is, the part concerning the Thai economy and the part concerning a coup.

Concerning the part on the economy, we feel that these are data that have caused us to worry. This is true even though articles written about Thailand, articles that have praised Thailand for being able to solve the economic problems or for having the fifth or eight strongest monetary position in the world, have been discussed in cabinet meetings.

We have warned [people] not to become so complacent after reading articles whose authors do not know the facts or whose authors have not investigated things carefully that such data are presented [as facts] at cabinet meetings. We are all well aware of what our problems are. These include the fact that the people's cost of living is constantly rising, the income of the people

is not enough to meet expenditures, the farmers are not receiving a good price for their produce, there is a great balance of trade and balance of payments deficit and so much money has had to be borrowed from various financial institutions to develop the country that there is a fear that we are not free to set our own policies since things depend on our financial backers.

Thus, this part of the BBC report should be given attention in order to see the real situation. As for solving the problems, if we do not understand the problems and do not know what our real situation is, we will not be able to solve the problems or hit the real targets.

As for the part concerning the RTA CINC, this report by the BBC definitely had to displease the RTA CINC, even though what it said was untrue. For example, it said that he did not have enough strength and would have to wait for a better chance. But actually, every army commander in chief has forces. As for this army commander in chief, saying that he does not have the strength is a big lie.

The RTA CINC's displeasure with this report is a good omen for making progress toward democracy. Apprehension about whether there will or will not be an election is declining and rumors about a coup are declining too. Since the person with the largest forces is disgusted by the reports of a coup, how could this not be considered to be a good sign?

The fact that the RTA CINC feels that the BBC's report is dirty is the good aspect of this.

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CSO: 4207/30

THAILAND

DIVISION COMMANDER: MASSIVE AMOUNTS OF GOODS SOLD ON PRK BORDER

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 13 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Concern About Illegal Border Trading"]

[Excerpt] The 2nd Division is "worried" about illegal border trading. An inspection showed that the stores were registered but that they were not open for business. Contraband goods are being sold. Even though quotas have been cut in half, large quantities are still being sold. Besides this, much medicine is being sold. At the same time, Vietnamese soldiers have defected and stated that many more will defect because they are tired of the fighting.

After the 2nd Division took responsibility for the area along the border between Thailand and Kampuchea in place of the 9th Division, a problem arose concerning the trading activities of merchants in Wattana Nakhon, Aranaprathet and Ta Phra Ya districts. The problem arose because many of the goods [being traded] were on the government's list of restricted goods. This is the reason that this area of responsibility was affected.

Major General Prachum Phibunphanawat, the commander of the 2nd Division, talked with reporters on the afternoon of 12 November. He said that, concerning the measures for sending in goods for sale, officials sent to make inspections had discovered that about 90 percent of the stores that had asked for permission to engage in trade in accord with the law had not opened their stores for business as usual. They had asked for the right to engage in trading in accord with the control announcement and stocked their stores with cloth as a "front." But they are actually smuggling goods and selling them along the border. "I know this because goods are being sold along the border in greater quantities than normal," said Major General Prachum.

The commander of the 2nd Division said that the military does not want to cause trouble for the people concerning consumer goods. But it is feared that these goods will fall into the hands of those with bad intentions toward the country. Even though permission to open a store is given twice a month per case, it is the textile stores that have asked for permission the most. Even though half have been eliminated, people are still requesting permission to sell 318,000 meters of cloth a month. But the population of Aranyaprathet is only 55,000 people and so this is far in excess of the amount needed.

As for prohibited goods, in addition to cloth, Major General Prachum revealed that other prohibited goods include medicines, which flow in at the rate of 210,000 tablets, 250,000 capsules, 8,000 bottles of vaccine and 200,000 packets of powdered medicine a month. Concerning all this medicine that is brought in and sold here, most is medicine for treating malaria. After medicines come matches and shoes. "All these goods are surely not just for the people living here," said Major General Prachum. And he repeated that he is getting tired of having to consider requests for permission to bring in goods. Because at present, 1,178 trading licenses have been issued. But only 178 stores have actually been opened. The other 1,000 stores are "phantoms."

11943

CSO: 4207/30

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TEACHERS SENTENCED BY PHU KHANH COURT FOR BRIBERY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 19 Oct 82 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Phu Khanh: Trial of Teachers Accused of Receiving Bribes in Entrance Examination"]

[Text] The People's Court of Phu Khanh Province has just tried four teachers convicted of bribery during the grade 10 entrance examination of school year 1980-1981 at Hoang Hoa Tham School, Dien Khanh District.

Le Chinh and Huynh Dung, two local general school teachers, accepted bribes from students and asked Pham Hon and Tran Thai Loc, two grading teachers, to alter the examination papers and to raise the grades of these students, who later were admitted to the class. Le Chinh and Pham Hon twice accepted bribes from a student who had failed and altered his papers to make him pass the examination.

Le Chinh, Huynh Dung, Pham Hon and Tran Thai Loc received bribes from 20 families of students, with Le Chinh accepting 3,325 dong, Huynh Dung 1,250 dong and Pham Hon 1,500 dong.

On the basis of the regulation on punishment of bribery, the court sentenced Le Chinh to 4 years of imprisonment, Huynh Dung 3 years of imprisonment, Pham Hon 2 years of imprisonment and Tran Thai Loc 1 year of suspended sentence.

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CSO: 4209/100

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

LAO LAW OFFICERS' GROUP--Hanoi VNA 29 Nov--A group of law officers of the Lao people's army has paid a fortnight's visit here at the invitation of the Defence Ministry. The delegation was led by Major-General Padith Thiengtham, president of the military court. It compared notes with concerned bodies and was received by Deputy Defence Minister Lieutenant-General Le Quang Hoa.
[Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 29 Nov 82 OW]

CSO: 4200/234

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VU CAN ARTICLE ON 1972 U.S. AIR OFFENSIVE

OW141757 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 14 December--On 18 December 1972 the Nixon-Kissinger administration launched a strategic offensive against the headquarters of the war for the liberation of southern Vietnam with the unconcealed aim: To force Vietnam to accept the U.S. terms at the Paris talks. But this lightening attack ended in complete failure as was later acknowledged by the Pentagon itself.

Following are large excerpts of an article by Vu Can published in the Hanoi monthly review VIETNAM COURIER reminiscing on those fateful days: The strategic air attack of the U.S. Air Force against north Vietnam lasted 12 days and nights from 18 December to 29 December 1972, and on the least expected occasion, the Christmas season. In earlier years, at this time, it had been customary to agree, tacitly if not formally, to a ceasefire so that the Catholic community in Vietnam could celebrate together with their fellow believers throughout the world. Moreover, the Paris talks were nearing their final stage and the hopes for "a peace at hand" had never been so great in Vietnam, in the United States and elsewhere in the world.

For 12 days and nights on end the U.S. Air Force sent from 500-700 sorties of tactical aircraft and 130-150 sorties of B-52 strategic bombers daily to north Vietnam. Apart from the two main targets which were Hanoi and Haiphong, U.S. planes showered bombs on 11 towns including Thai Nguyen, Viet Tri and Vinh, 14 district towns and 300 villages. The 1972 Christmas "present" of the White House to the Vietnamese people included 100,000 tons of bombs which represented an explosive force five times that of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima....

Of course, Washington planned its crime with utmost lucidity. It maintained absolute secrecy, meaning to inflict a crippling blow on the adversary without a word being said, and on the other hand, to muzzle its victims by obliterating the voice of Vietnam radio right in the first raid. If things had happened as planned by the strategists and electronic computers of the Pentagon this would have been a very swift and definitive blow that would have given Vietnam no time to react and would have presented the world with a fait accompli when the news finally reached the outside.

Anyone who witnessed the strategic attack of the U.S. Air Force against north Vietnam cannot help shudder even now as they recollect those days. Daylight was the time for the operation of the tactical air force. The attack aircraft

would bomb or search out aircraft, radar stations, flak emplacements, rocket launchers, mig's shelters, fuel and ammunition depots, infantry gun nests of the militia...in short all the targets which were either constantly on the move or were carefully camouflaged and defended and as such posed a deadly threat to the American pilots. The B-52 fleets usually operated at night. For consecutive nights from 18 December the population of Hanoi and Haiphong could see these monsters coming from the West where lies neighbouring land. In the inky night they flew in broad V formation defiantly blinking their signals while moving slowly, inexorable to their targets.

In the shelters deep underground one would hear their arrival from a long distance. At first they sounded like the roar of the sea, ominous, mysterious and oppressive. Then when the bombs began raining, the shelter would rock and roll like a ship on a rough sea. The moment seemed interminable.

"Whose turn would be next?" Everyone was asking himself because nobody thought they could possibly survive if they were in the area of a carpet bombing.

In Hanoi alone, during these 12 frightful days and nights, the B-52s carpet-bombed 353 places inside and outside the city, causing particularly heavy destruction at Van Dien, Me Tri, An Duong, Luong Yen, Kham Thien, Gia Lam, Yen Vien, Co Loa...the compound of the Bach Mai Hospital, a major treatment and research centre of the country with 1,200 sick beds and 50 laboratories was virtually obliterated. Eight foreign embassies were also hit, the worst being the French Embassy where the main building was badly hit and the charge d'affaires seriously wounded. He was taken to the hospital but died later....

The B-52 stratofortresses were first used in the Vietnam War on the 18th of June 1965 exactly 7 years 6 months before the blitz on Hanoi and Haiphong. They had made regular bombings against the stationing areas of the south Vietnam liberation armed forces deep in the jungle. But these were mostly ineffective due to the elusiveness of their adversary. These giant bombers are not visible to the naked eye because they fly at a very high altitude. They can be detected from the ground by sheer experience, and can be firmly identified only when the first carpet of bombs shakes the earth like rolling thunder, as for the B-52 crews, they had the self-confidence of an executioner in front of his tied-up victim. They knew perfectly that they were out of harm's way and any danger to their lives could only come from some technical trouble in the air.

The same confidence remained intact as they were ordered to fly into north Vietnam, until the results of the electronic computers of the Pentagon proved to be too simplistic. First, there were several elements of surprise for the F-111s when they were detected by ground radar and met with a dense fire network from the machineguns and other infantry rifles specifically posted on flat ground or on flat-roofed buildings to ambush low-flying aircraft. The flak emplacements were so positioned to weave a crossfire around aircraft flying at medium altitude. But the surprise was complete for the B-52 armada by SAM2 missiles which had been improved right on the Vietnamese soil to attain the necessary range.

And only a few minutes after these "fire-spitting dragons" went into action, the "Mig" interceptors from their ambush places shot into the high sky thanks

to a system of rocket-propulsion and did the remaining job. The first night of the blitz also witnessed the first downing of the supposedly invincible B-52 flying fortresses. The fall of a super bomber in the night sky of Hanoi is something to be remembered for life. From very high a ball of fire flared up and grew gradually until it became a blaze lighting up a wide area that made a newspaper readable one kilometre away:

Also on that first night, amidst the thunder of bombs and gunfire, at the Thong Nhat Hotel, which was called "Metropole" in French times, a waitress hurriedly took off her apron and picked up a rifle to join the militia in shooting at low-flying aircraft on top of the hotel. "Are not you afraid?" a foreign reporter asked. "Don't you see that houses are falling down all around?" "Houses may go down," she replied, "but the Vietnamese will never fall." At other times this might sound a bit high-flown but it did not at that moment, especially when the first B-52 was set ablaze over the sky in Hanoi and the public address system of the city announced that the suburban militia had captured the first B-52 airmen. More and more B-52s were shot down on the following nights, reaching a record of five planes on the single night of 26 December over Hanoi alone. People danced and cheered at the gun emplacements and in air-raid shelters, and flocked together to ferret out the fugitive downed airmen while fragments of the shattered aircraft fell all over the city. The White House and the Pentagon had intended to engineer a tragedy right in the cradle of the Vietnamese nation, a wound that would be remembered for life by every Vietnamese. But the riposte was so severe, so surprising and so effective that the enemy himself was dumbfounded....

Within 12 days and nights the U.S. Air Forces lost 81 aircraft including 23 B-52 stratofortresses and five tactical F-111 fighter-bombers. Hundreds of U.S. pilots were either captured or reported missing. These were almost the last U.S. aircraft downed over north Vietnam because the United States was to declare a bomb halt on 15 January 1973. By then the cemetery for U.S. aircraft in north Vietnam had already gathered the wrecks of 5,000 planes of 47 different types. A myth estimated at billions of dollars-to borrow a favourite American way of reckoning-had just collapsed: The invincibility of the U.S. Air Force in general and of the B-52 armada in particular.

Together with this military setback Washington also experienced an unprecedented loss of face politically. Before the whole world the White House and the Pentagon had appeared in their true colours as the lair of modern barbarians. The raid sparked off vigorous protest in all continents drawing a wide cross-section of the population including political, social and religious organisations, intellectuals, scientists and artists....

Washington subsequently had to return to the Paris conference table and on 27 January 1973 signed the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam. Then on 29 March 1973 the last units of the U.S. expeditionary corps left south Vietnam under the signed agreement.

The Vietnamese press named the victory over the B-52s the aerial Dien Bien Phu battle. Ten years have gone by since. The fields devastated by B-52s bombs are again covered with luxuriant rice and the houses destroyed have been rebuilt. Pham Tuan, one of the heroes of this aerial Dien Bien Phu who shot down a B-52 with his Mig, has become the first Vietnamese cosmonaut.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CALL FOR SIHANOUK AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT REJECTED

BK141548 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The seventh summit conference of the nonaligned movement is expected to be held in March next year in New Delhi. As the nonaligned summit is approaching, some political circles in some countries are increasing pressure to bear on the movement, demanding Sihanouk's participation in the summit. They said that Sihanouk was one of the movement's founders. In this connection, our radio commentator has this comment:

The demand for Sihanouk's participation in the nonaligned summit is not simply technical as it seems to be. Behind it, there is a political plot calculated for dark designs. First of all, what [as received] are the people that support the demand? They are Beijing and some people in the leaderships of Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia.

Despite the irony that China and Thailand are not members of the nonaligned movement, there is a blood relationship between these political circles and the genocidal government they have rigged up and put in disguise.

Frantic efforts have been made to legalize this ghost government. Their move was taken at the recent UN session and is intended to be renewed at the seventh nonaligned summit. They bank on the general respect for the founders of the movement to bring the genocidal clique to the summit through an invitation to Sihanouk. Their pretext is that Sihanouk had been one of the founders of the nonaligned movement. This argument, however, does not hold the water. First, all through the past six nonaligned summits, there has been no precedence for the movement's founders to be invited. Two, even if the question is raised now, Mr Sihanouk himself is not qualified for such an invitation because never has he been recognized as a movement's founder. In fact, only five people have been recognized so far to be the founders of the movement. They are the late Indian Prime Minister Nehru, the late Indonesian President Sukarno, the late President of Ghana Nkrumah, the late Yugoslavian President Tito and the late Egyptian President Nasser.

Some of the people reasoned that Sihanouk should be invited because he was among the 25 leaders who attended the first nonaligned summit in Belgrade. This is problematic, and could bring the summit to stalemate because among the 25 participants in the first nonaligned summit, some have died, some others are

still holding impotent government posts, some are not known for their whereabouts, some others changed sides or are opposing the present governments in their countries, and some are living in exile or engaged in business. And if Sihanouk is invited, what about others? If this comes through, it will become a disastrous precedent that enables retrogressive forces to oppose legitimate governments and meddle in the internal affairs of the movement's member countries. This also becomes an unforgiveable disrespect for the heads of states who will attend the seventh summit.

Some people in the Beijing leadership and their followers forget that their unjust demand, if realized, will inevitably drive a wedge among the nonaligned countries. For them, anything would be o.k. provided that it satisfies their selfish political designs. Another point is the generally accepted rule about the qualification of any delegate, which is inseparable from that of the country and nation he represents. [Sentence as heard] In his case Mr Sihanouk represents nobody. His role as a president of an exiled and disguised government was manipulated by foreign forces. This ghost government has neither land nor people, nor capital, nor currency nor any factors of a sovereign state.

While Sihanouk still ranks as the enemy of the Kampucheans, he let himself be used by foreign forces to betray his people's interests, thus running counter to the trend for peace, stability and cooperation in the region. His voice carries no weight.

It is to be recalled that Sihanouk was not allowed to attend the third non-aligned summit in Lusaka in 1970, some countries including, ironically noted, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia put forth also a technical reason. That is, after Lon Nol's takeover, Sihanouk could no longer control Phnom Penh. Some years ago, Sihanouk was not allowed to attend the conference allegedly because he controlled no capital.

Nowadays, some people demand that he be present at the conference despite his being in exile. Obviously, Sihanouk means nothing to them. They only use him for political aims.

In 1979, the sixth nonaligned summit in Havana decided to leave the Kampuchean seat vacant. Since then, the general concern is that the problem cannot be solved even at the coming seventh summit in India.

For its part, Vietnam holds that Kampuchea's representation at the nonaligned movement should belong to the Kampuchean people. Vietnam also abides by the decision of the sixth summit conference, leaving this problem to the seventh conference. But one thing is clear: The Vietnamese people resolutely oppose the move to send disguised POL POT clique to the conference to wreck the movement.

The Vietnamese people hope that with good will and clear-sightedness, the majority of the member countries will frustrate this extremely provocative political plot.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' DEFENDS SOCIALISTS' HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD

OW100935 Hanoi VNA in English 0746 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA 10 December—NHAN DAN today explodes international reaction's slanderous charges of violation of human rights by socialist countries.

The paper recalls that the UN General Assembly's adoption of the declaration of human rights 34 years ago was a significant success of the struggle of the Soviet Union and other progressive forces in the world for genuine interests of all nations.

It points out that the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have always stood in the forefront of the struggle for human rights.

Imperialism and international reaction, especially the United States, despite their noisy call for protection of human rights, have trampled underfoot these very rights, the paper says.

"How can those forces which practise racial discrimination against black Americans, indians and other coloured people in the United States call themselves 'defenders' of human rights?", NHAN DAN asks.

It adds that U.S.-led imperialism is the chief aggressor of the present time and the mastermind behind bloody coups in many countries.

"During the Chinese 'cultural revolution'" the paper continues, "tens of millions of people were arrested and disposed of. The Beijing rulers also ordered POL POT butchers to massacre three million Kampuchians, they sent 600,000 troops to invade Vietnam's northern border and are fostering Maoist groups for subversive activities in many southeast Asian countries. Even so, they are joining U.S. imperialism in slanderously charging socialist countries with violation of human rights. These are not qualified to deal with human rights, either," NHAN DAN says.

The paper notes that international reactionary forces distort Vietnam's humanitarian policy in helping its personnel to reform themselves. They also blamed Vietnam for the problems of 'refugees' and 'nanchiao' which they themselves had whipped up to break up so many families. The enemy, the paper goes on to say, distorts Vietnam's policy of freedom of religion and its labour

cooperation with other socialist countries, and is piously evoking human rights to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and to blacken them.

"But facts have shown that socialism is the true defender of genuine human rights," NHAN DAN stresses.

CSO: 4200/234

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ARTICLE SHOWS ROLE OF AZERBAIJAN SSR IN ASSISTING VIETNAM

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by P.N. Ismailov of NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY translated by Hong Minh: "On the Occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of the USSR -- The First Steps of VIETSOVPETRO"]

[Text] The history of the building of the oil and gas industry of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic -- the leading economic activity of this republic in the Caucasus -- and what consists its present will be shown in an exhibit to be opened in this month of October in Ho Chi Minh City. The exhibit consists of various equipment and cutting machines, models of floating rigs and underwater anchoring platforms and color pictures of the ocean minerals-exploiting enterprises.

There is a definite law here concerning the theme of the exhibit. Being one of the oldest oil deposits of the world, Azerbaijan has the reputation of a large center for exploiting oil from the sea of the Soviet Union. Starting from conquering the small waters of the Caspian Sea, the oil workers have now gone to the "great waters." Platforms have been built at the depth of 110-115 meters; floating and half-submerged drilling stations have the capability to bring the drilling platforms to areas where the ocean depth is 200 meters.

Azerbaijan's experience has been widely used to build in-water structures on the coasts of Bulgaria, Cuba and India. At the present time, the workers and technicians of the Soviet Union, including those from Azerbaijan, along with their Vietnamese colleagues, are participating in the conquering of the oil and gas resources on Vietnam's continental shelf.

The joint Soviet-Vietnamese enterprise VIETSOVPETRO has been doing work on the sea for the purpose of surveying, exploring and exploiting oil and gas on the continental shelf of the SRV. The enterprise has all of the equipment in connection with sea technology, construction and transportation and other kinds of equipment. To do the work that has been assigned to VIETSOVPETRO requires cadres of high technical capacity. Construction workers, repairmen and the people to be

in charge of protecting metals from rusting will get their training in Baku. At present, drill operators are studying in a 9-month program.

Hundreds of Vietnamese youths have become oil and gas workers in Baku. They have completed their college and technical middle school programs at the Azerbaijan College of Petrochemistry and the Baku Petroleum Middle School. More than 700 highly-skilled workers -- drill operators, exploiting workers, mechanics, etc. -- have been trained at the Baku Specialized Technical Middle School, which has had the honor of being awarded Vietnam's Friendship Order.

Azerbaijan has been taking an active part in consolidating the economic relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. More than 30 enterprises of this republic have made 60 kinds of goods for Vietnam. These exported goods include pipes, equipment, transformers and electric motors. On their part, the Azerbaijan people highly evaluate the fine art articles, rugs, synthetic fibers, etc. that have been made by Vietnamese workers and artists.

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CSO: 4209/100

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

INDOCHINESE STATES' RELATIONS, COMBAT ALLIANCE REVIEWED

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 3, May-Jun 82 pp 26-33

[Article by Nguyen Hiep: "About the Special Relations and Combat Alliance Among the Three Indochinese States"]

[Text]

I

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea together occupy the Indochinese Peninsula and have close geographical relations: their mountains and rivers are linked and they share the Truong Son Mountain Range and Mekong River.

In the distant past, the peoples of Indochina had already shared a common cultural region, "the Mekong River culture"; had interchanged economic and cultural assets; and had shown many profound similarities in the economic, cultural and social fields, as well as in their customs and habits.

In the last several centuries, the people of the three Indochinese states had to resist foreign countries in aggressive wars and, as historical experience showed, when an enemy had invaded one of the three states, he used the latter at the same time as a springboard to attack and conquer the other two.

In the middle of the 19th century, after having seized Vietnam's Cochinchina, the French colonialists brought their troops into Kampuchea and Laos and then seized the rest -- Tonkin and Annam. In 1945, when they returned to invade Indochina the second time, the French did the same. They invaded Vietnam first and then created a springboard for the invasion of Kampuchea and Laos. The invasion of the latter, in its turn, provided them with a broad terrain to consolidate and maintain the aggressive process in Vietnam and in Indochina as a whole.

After the French colonialists had suffered from a serious defeat and had to leave Indochina, the American imperialists took their place and again used the territory of one state to attack another.

Then when China wanted to stop the development of the revolution of Vietnam and Indochina and to achieve its dream of expanding southwardly, it chose Kampuchea as the springboard and used the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique as the assault force to hope for a conquest of Vietnam and Laos and the realization of its plot to turn the three Indochinese states into the satellites of the "Celestial Empire."

It was obvious that for the last few centuries the people of the three Indochinese states always had to face a common enemy -- the Western colonialists and the Northern expansionists. They all used the traditional crafty scheme of "divide to rule" and created division within each nation and among the nations on the Indochinese Peninsula. Thus the solidarity and unification within each state and the alliance among the three states always are a matter of survival for the destiny of the three nations.

Today, the group of socialist states in Indochina, while being far away from its strategic allies, is close to the most dangerous direct enemy -- China's expansionist hegemonism. This state of affairs points to the urgency of strengthening and consolidating the special Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea relationship as a combat alliance.

Therefore, to maintain and develop the solidarity bloc of the three Indochinese states is both an objective need of history and the aspiration and determination of each nation in its development process.

II

The combat alliance of the people of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea against the common enemy in the years at the end of the 19th century left behind many fine examples. Acha Sva, the leader of the Kampuchean uprising against the French (1864), operated in southeastern Kampuchea and rallied with the uprising force of Rear Admiral Huan, who along with him built the joint base of Chau Doc-Takeo. In 1866, Pokombo continued to raise high the national salvation banner. His terrain of operations was not confined in Kampuchea but extended to a large area in western Cochinchina. He maintained liaison with Truong Quyen, who was then building his base in Dong Thap Muoi, and jointly coordinated with him in the fight against the common enemy. The alliance between the uprising forces of Truong Quyen and Pokombo was considered the very first brick that helped build the combat friendship between the people of Vietnam and Kampuchea. The uprising of Ounkeo and Kommadan (1901) in Lower Laos had the participation of a number of tribal clans from Vietnam's Central Highlands. The armed uprising in Northern Laos led by Phapaxay (1918) also attracted the ethnic Meo group living in the northwestern provinces of Vietnam into its ranks. In reality, that struggle was the combat alliance between the people of the Lao-Vietnamese border area. The Vietnamese patriots in the Royalist and Dong Kinh Free School Movements also went to Laos and Kampuchea to carry on their work.

Although those cases of coordinated combat did cause many difficulties for the enemy, they were spontaneous and local in their character; as a result, the combat alliance among the three nations was also spontaneous and scattered.

Then in the 1920's, when Marxism-Leninism was spread to Indochina, and mostly after the Indochinese Communist Party was born (in 1930), the alliance among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea made a great leap forward in terms of quality and had a profound class character. From then on the people of the three Indochinese states had a common program and a unified organization for the leadership of their revolutionary undertaking. The first program of the Indochinese Communist Party clearly stated that the goal of the revolution in the three Indochinese states was to fight imperialism and to fight feudalism in order to regain independence for each nation. And its road could not be anything else but that of proletarian revolution, for "only by liberating the proletariat could we achieve national liberation." (1)

In November 1939 the party stated: "Although they are victims of the imperialists who try to divide them in order to rule more easily and although there are different historical and cultural conditions, the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos live together on the S-shaped stretch of land, have economic and political relationships, are all oppressed by the imperialists and exploited by capitalist financial monopolies and all lie under the French imperialists' machinery of oppression that is militarily and politically unified. The movement of liberation of these nations therefore must have close relationships and depend on one another." (2)

In all of the 1930's and the early 1940's, under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party established and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, the people of the three states were closely united in a unified front and were fighting together against the common enemies, the French colonialists and the Japanese fascists. Their national-salvation activities were blended together and created a great force.

As 1945 started, the world situation underwent very important changes. The great victory of the Soviet Union and the antifascist forces in World War II had profoundly and totally affected the world situation and opened up an unprecedented favorable opportunity for the revolution in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The Indochinese Communist Party successfully launched an uprising to seize power in Vietnam and Laos, which led to the birth of the DRV on 2 September 1945. On 12 October 1945 the Lao independent government made its appearance in Vientiane. In Kampuchea, due to more difficult conditions, the resistance government, headed by Son Ngoc Minh, was not born until 19 April 1950.

That situation marked a great turning point for the Indochinese revolution and created a new posture and a new strength for the people of the three states to continue their hard and glorious journey on the road of the second resistance against the

French (1945-1954). The unified character of the three states' struggle for the defense of the fatherland now acquired new aspects: coordinated combat, mutual aid and the whole of Indochina being one battlefield.

In 1951, "the revolutionary movement in the three Indochinese states has developed; the three nations have matured.... The revolutionary task of the three nations generally remains fighting imperialism, but there also are practical aspects that are different." (3) Therefore, to have leadership that would be suitable for the situation in each state, the communists of the three Indochinese states decided to establish in each state a separate party to assume leadership over its own revolution and to be responsible to its own nation and to the international communist and worker movement. Thus in February 1951 the Vietnam Labor Party (now the Vietnam Communist Party) was born; in June 1951 the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party (now the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Party) was born; and in March 1955 the Lao People's Party (now the Lao People's Revolutionary Party) was born. From then on the resistance against the French for national independence of the Indochinese states was being waged under the direct leadership of the three Marxist-Leninist parties, three equal members of the international communist and worker movement.

To consolidate and strengthen the combat solidarity of the three fraternal nations and to help speed up further the resistance against the French to win victory more quickly, in March 1951 the "Alliance of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao People" conference was held among the representatives of the unified national fronts of the three states. It unanimously decided that the common enemies of the people of the three states were the French colonialists and American interventionists and that the solidarity bloc among the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao people was based on the principle of voluntary action, equality, mutual help and respect of one another's sovereignty and aimed at defeating the French colonialists and American interventionists, punishing the traitorous puppets, regaining true independence for the three nations, defending peace in Southeast Asia and the world and contributing to the defense of the socialist countries. It issued an appeal to the people all over the world to support the resistance of the three Indochinese states and the people in each state on the Indochinese Peninsula to strengthen solidarity in their own unified national front and at the same time to do their best to build the solidarity among the people of the three states more strongly everyday and to resolutely fight together until final victory.

Right at the beginning of the fight against the French aggressors, by the need of the Lao and Kampuchean revolution, Vietnamese troops and volunteers were coming to fight and work in these two states in the spirit of "close unity with the Cambodian and Lao peoples and to provide utmost assistance to them for a joint resistance against the imperialist aggressors to liberate all of the Indochinese nations" and "from the standpoint of common interest to extend long-term cooperation with the Cambodian and Lao peoples during and after the resistance." (4) On their

part, the Lao and Kampuchean people also were assisting Vietnam in carrying on its revolution in every form in the spirit of "always being at the side of Vietnam and doing our very best to contribute to the victory of the dear brother and comrade." (5)

The victorious resistance against the French of the people of the three states, first of all the Dien Bien Phu victory in 1954, led to the restoration of peace in Indochina on the basis of the French recognition of the independence, sovereignty, unification and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. This victory was the result of the common struggle of the people of the three states and marked the development of the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea solidarity bloc full of fraternal love and devotion.

Since 1954 the people of the three Indochinese states were being engaged in a new fight, the fight against America for national salvation. The American imperialists were waging an aggressive war throughout Indochina with the designs and maneuvers being more shrewd and elaborate than the ones the French colonialists had resorted to. Not only did these new colonialists establish an "alliance" consisting of regional lackeys (the SEATO bloc) but they also gradually sought to collude with the hegemony-advocating Chinese expansionists in order to divide the three Indochinese states and to stop and undermine the revolutionary movement in this region. Once again the three states' combat alliance was developed to new heights; the solidarity and mutual assistance among these nations were vigorously aroused, created the great strength that led to great victories and forced the U.S. -puppets to sign the Paris Agreement in January 1973. That victory created the favorable conditions for each of them to complete the democratic national revolution in 1975.

But it was during that period that Maoism, with its extremely shrewd long-term design, created and nurtured the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary counterrevolutionary lackey clique, who found a refuge in the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Party and seized power of leadership. Beijing used that clique to carry on a policy of genocide; to turn Kampuchea into a new-style satellite, a military base and a springboard for an attack on Vietnam from the southwest; and with the frontal attack to be mounted by China from the north to hope to conquer Vietnam and Laos and from there on to achieve its dream of expanding into Southeast Asia and gradually carrying out its global strategy.

Exercising their legitimate right of self-defense, the army and people of Vietnam were resolutely dealing counterblows at the enemy, broke the counterrevolutionary strategic prong in the southwest, thwarted the aggressive attack of 600,000 Chinese troops in the north, vigorously defended their sovereignty and territorial integrity and maintained the revolutionary achievements that had been made in the fighting in the past 50 years.

The Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the Kampuchea Solidarity Front for National Salvation and with the assistance of the Vietnamese people and army, rose up to overthrow the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, Beijing's lackey, and to continue their revolution. That victory of the Kampuchean revolution was an invaluable contribution to the revolution of the three Indochinese states in general and Vietnam's revolution in particular.

Those victories not only thwarted an important part of the global counterrevolutionary strategy of the reactionary group among the Chinese ruling circles but also made a great contribution to restoring and developing the combat alliance and special friendship among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and opening up a new era for the people of the three fraternal states on the Indochinese Peninsula to build socialism together and to defend their beloved fatherland.

The historical experience has shown that all designs and maneuvers of the French, Japanese and American imperialists in the past and the Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists today have been carried out by the rule of invading all three states, using the territory of one state as a springboard to attack and seize another state and striving to break up the three-state solidarity bloc in order to rule easily. The historical experience has also shown that to defeat the enemy, each nation on the Indochinese Peninsula, while raising high the banner of patriotism, unity and unification within its national ranks, cannot help raising high the banner of international solidarity and solidarity among the three fraternal nations in a strong and lasting combat alliance.

Our party has recognized that rule early. Back in 1921, President Ho Chi Minh had been talking about the close link among the Indochinese nations with overwhelming sentiment and confidence. His statement could be considered a surprisingly good prediction about the growth and great victories of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the three Indochinese states.

"The Indochinese do not die; the Indochinese still live and will live forever. The systematic poisoning by the capitalists and colonialists cannot paralyze the vitality of the Indochinese and, even to a lesser degree, their revolutionary thinking.

"The Indochinese are progressing in a wonderful way and when the opportunities permit, they will know how to prove they deserve toward their masters.... They are hiding something that is sizzling and roaring and will explode in a terrible manner when these opportunities arrive." (6)

III

After having regained total independence, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are being closely united, fully cooperating with one another and steadily moving forward on the road to building their socialist society. The special solidarity and combat

alliance among the three Indochinese Peninsula states is one of the sources of the strength and every victory of each nation in its revolutionary undertaking yesterday, today and tomorrow and forever. It is playing its role and holding a deserving position in the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union and, along with the former, creating the wonderful strength of the factor that determines the development of man's society.

At the present time in the world, imperialism and the international reactionaries are closely colluding with one another, with the collusion between the leading imperialist and Chinese expansionism and hegemonism being an outstanding characteristic. They are striving to fight the Soviet Union and socialist countries, to seek every means to attack the national liberation movement, to step up the arms race, to create tension, to undermine international peace and security and to stop the development of the three revolutionary rapids. As for Indochina, the Chinese reactionaries and imperialist forces are trying to undermine and hamper the revolutionary undertaking and to undermine the solidarity and combat alliance among the three states by resorting to many maneuvers: psychological warfare; espionage warfare; political, ideological and organizational destruction; division of the peoples and division of the people from the party; secret organization of reactionary forces and dissenting activities in the hope of fomenting armed riot and overthrow; destruction of the economy and production, etc. China also colludes with America, gathers the reactionary lackey-forces and attracts the ASEAN countries toward the goal of thwarting and undermining the three states' revolution. All of these hostile acts are within the Chinese strategy of opposing national independence and socialism in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and weakening them in order to move toward conquering Vietnam and all of this region. The Chinese rulers fully understand that whether they can successfully implement their expansionist policy in Southeast Asia depends on whether they can defeat the three states of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in this strategic location in the region. They are afraid of and angry about "a revolutionary Indochina," "a unified Indochina moving toward socialism," an Indochina that resolutely opposes the big power-hegemony expansionist ambitions. Thus Vietnam in particular and Indochina in general are being in a situation in which they both have peace and have to cope with a multifaceted style of war of destruction conducted by the Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists in collusion with the American imperialists, and at the same time must remain ready to face the situation in which the enemy can wage a large-scale aggressive war.

This situation requires the three states of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to continue more than ever raising high the banner of national independence and socialism, to closely combine the tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland of their own and to further strengthen all aspects of cooperation and the combat alliance among the three states and between them and the Soviet Union and the socialist community. We must always recognize the fact that the special Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea relationships are the rule of development for the three states' revolution and are vital for the destiny of the three nations.

Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and loyal to our devoted comrades in arms, our party and people always consider the combat solidarity and total cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea, as well as with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, a matter of strategic significance in the foreign policy of our party and state. It is also the condition for the survival of our country's revolution and the necessary international obligation to the worker class and people of the world and to the international communist and worker movement, which our party always tries to fulfill. The political report at our 5th Party Congress has asserted: "From generation to generation, our people must maintain the pure friendship and traditional solidarity among the three nations, ceaselessly consolidate and strengthen the special relationships and combat alliance among the three states and be determined to thwart any destructive, divisive and aggressive schemes and acts of the common enemy -- the Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists colluding with the American imperialists and other reactionary forces. We consider it a strong guarantee for the defense of independence and freedom and the successful socialist construction in every state on the Indochinese Peninsula and at the same time the extremely important factor toward peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

Clearly recognizing the importance of the solidarity among the people of the three Indochinese states, the Kampuchean people have stood close to the Vietnamese and Lao people in both combat and national construction. This is also a historical lesson about ceaselessly raising high the banner of patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity, which the 4th Congress of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Party has reviewed: "The history of Kampuchea's revolution in the past half century indicates that when patriotism was closely linked with international solidarity, solidarity among the three Indochinese states and solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam, the Kampuchean revolution was able to score glorious victories; on the other hand, when the bloc of solidarity and combat alliance among the three states, first of all the Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity, were undermined, the Kampuchean revolution was pushed backward and suffered from many losses." That important lesson always reminds the Kampuchean people to remain ceaselessly vigilant, to be ready to thwart any divisive designs and maneuvers of the enemy and to strive to build and make the very special and pure relationships among the three fraternal states on the Indochinese Peninsula forever lasting. The resolution of the 4th Congress of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Party also states: "Total solidarity and cooperation with Vietnam and Laos constitutes the strategic ideology of the party, the objective inevitable demand of history, the factor that determines the future destiny of Kampuchea, the pure revolutionary sentiment and the firm position of every new man in Kampuchea."

Profoundly recognizing the meaning of this special combat solidarity, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party always considers the ceaseless consolidation and strengthening of the bloc of solidarity and combat alliance among the people of the three Indochinese states a reflection of the international line it has adopted; on

that basis, it constantly teaches its cadres and party members and people of all minorities to try to protect and further develop this precious tradition of solidarity and to fight any shrewd divisive designs of the enemy.

To strengthen cooperation and mutual assistance in the construction and defense of the fatherland, our state has signed with the Lao People's Democratic Republic successive treaties of friendship and cooperation and of national boundary planning (July 1977) and with the Kampuchean People's Republic a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation (February 1979). These treaties not only have formalized the special relationships among the three states but also constitute a solid legal base for the strengthening of the bloc of combat alliance and total cooperation among the three states. They are a factor that guarantees the victory of each state's revolution in the present period of socialist construction and defense of the socialist fatherland.

Implementing these treaties, our party, state and people have been doing our very best to wholeheartedly support and assist the two fraternal countries on the basis of the proletarian internationalist spirit. And every victory in the defense of our fatherland and every achievement in the socialist construction of our people has been closely linked with the precious assistance of the people of the two fraternal countries. This close link in love, affection and mutual help, with both glory and misfortunes being shared together, is being further reflected in everyday life and becoming part of the sentiments of the people of each country. The Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea combat solidarity has entered a new development stage, brought about unprecedented changes for the state of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries and formed an unprecedented solid bloc for revolution in this region.

With the blood that has been shed in many generations, the people of the three nations have voluntarily established a solidarity and combat alliance, a special relationship among the three sovereign states. This is a new style of alliance, a good example of proletarian internationalism, which deserves the confidence, love and respect of the nations that are struggling for independence, freedom, human dignity and social progress. All critical arguments and distortion on the enemy's part will be in vain. Exactly as Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, has said, "In the history of world revolution there are brilliant examples of proletarian internationalist spirit, but nowhere and never there has been such a long and total combat solidarity and alliance. For more than 30 years it has remained as pure as ever...."(7)

Proud of the unchanged combat solidarity, special relationships and total cooperation among the three states, the people of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, under the leadership of their own Marxist-Leninist party, together are steadily moving forward, raising high the banner of independence, freedom and socialism and overcoming all difficulties and challenges; they will surely score proud victories in the socialist construction and defense of the socialist fatherland with strong conviction

that "later on the revolutionary waves in the countries on this peninsula will merge and together become a rapid that will sweep away the reactionary trash and drown the acts of war committed by the Beijing hegemony-advocating expansionists in collusion with the American imperialists." (8)

FOOTNOTES

1. Ho Chi Minh, "Complete Works," Vol 2, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1981, p 162.
2. "History of the VCP" (Document Excerpts), Vol 1, Marxist-Leninist Textbook Publishing House, Hanoi, 1979, pp 245-246.
3. Truong Chinh, "The Vietnamese People's Democratic National Revolution," Vol 1, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1975, p 162.
4. "History of the VCP" (Document Excerpts), Vol 2, Marxist-Leninist Textbook Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978, pp 212-213.
5. Greetings by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, at the 5th VCP Congress.
6. Ho Chi Minh, "Complete Works," Vol 1, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, pp 9-10.
7. Greetings by Kaysone Phomvihane at the 4th VCP Congress.
8. Greetings by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, at the 5th VCP Congress.

5598

CSO: 4209/103

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

UNDP 'SOURCE' IN HANOI CITED ON PROJECT FUNDING

BK081250 Hong Kong AFP in English 1033 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Dec (AFP)--The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) budget earmarked for Vietnam for the years 1982-86 has been cut to 75.5 million dollars, a UNDP source said here today.

Originally Vietnam was to receive 118 million dollars but this was out because of a reduction in contributions from donor countries announced in November, the source added.

The final budget for first priority projects is made up of 64 million in new credits, and 11.5 million in deferred credits from 1977-81. The 1977-81 budget was 49 million dollars.

The priority projects were decided at the end of November by Vietnamese authorities and the UNDP representative responsible for Vietnam, Mr Kitatani, from Japan, on a visit to Vietnam. UNDP opened a mission here in January 1978.

UNDP said two thirds of earmarked funds would go to eight agricultural projects, seven industrial rehabilitation projects and two reafforestation projects.

The UNDP source said Vietnam had made "an appreciable effort and great progress" in the use of the funds.

Of the new projects the most important in the agricultural field are improvement of crop yields costing 3.2 million dollars, veterinary services for animal breeding three million dollars, and 2.3 million dollars spent on plant protection.

Some 3.5 million dollars is also to be ploughed into a forestry scheme in southern Vietnam supplying tree-felling tools and transport.

In the field of industrial rehabilitation, the main projects are to receive around 7.7 million dollars. Principal beneficiaries are to be a textile mill and sugar and rice refineries, a paper factory in the south and traditional medicine.

UNDP funds will also be spent on prospecting for drinking water in the Mekong Delta, the construction of a geothermal plant near Saigon with Swedish aid and

the equipment of the Noi Bai Airport in Hanoi and a locomotive repair station in the south--also with Swedish aid.

The biggest farm project financed by UNDP was applied research into new varieties of rice costing six million dollars.

This project and another on soils and fertilizers end at the beginning of next year.

CSO: 4200/234

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NATIONAL POPULATION EDUCATION WORKSHOP ENDS

OW172253 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA 17 Dec--A national workshop on population education sponsored by the Ministry of Education with financial help from the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), and technical assistance from the UNESCO Bangkok office closed here yesterday after 5 days' work.

Michel Amiot, representative of UNFPA, and Christop Conrad, representative of UNESCO, were present at the closing session.

Dr Leonardo de la Cruz, advisor of UNESCO on population education, reported on the situation of population education in Asia and the Pacific and on the policies of building national programmes on population education.

He hailed the strong development of population education in Vietnam and said he was glad of Vietnam's concern for reducing population growth through family planning and the movement of building "families of the new culture."

"The population policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is quite clear, i.e. the population growth rate should be reduced to 1.7 percent by the end of 1985, and population should be redistributed to the new economic zones and from non-agricultural to agricultural sectors," he said.

"Though population education barely started in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, it is already very much in the population education map of Asia. The participation of your country in the 1981 and 1982 regional activities of UNESCO regional office for education in Asian and the Pacific (ROEAP) made the rest of Asia aware of your serious intent to carve yourself a place in the population education map of Asia."

Speaking at the workshop, Vietnamese Minister of Education Nguyen Thi Binh expressed gratitude to the UNFP, FICE [Federacion Internacional des Communautes d'Enfants--International Federation of Children's Communities] and UNESCO for their assistance and her wish for closer cooperation between the Vietnamese Ministry of Education and the above-said organizations.

The workshop adopted a plan which provides that in the coming 5 years, population education will be included in the programme of general and teachers

schools to help students understand the inter-relations between population growth and the various economic and social factors.

A similar workshop will be held in southern Vietnam in the near future.

CSO: 4200/234

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CUBAN FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL GIVES TALK IN HANOI

OW171814 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA 17 Dec--A talk on Cuba and Latin America was given here this morning.

The speaker was Rene Rodriguez, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the peoples and the Cuba-Vietnam Friendship Association.

He reviewed the great efforts the Cuban people had made under the leadership of the CPC [Communist Party of Cuba] headed by Fidel Castro in advancing their revolution despite all provocation and threat from yankee imperialism.

He said that the brilliant achievements of the Cuban people in building and defending their country had resulted from their traditional heroism, their industry and creativeness. Cuba's contribution to the world revolution, he pointed out, has inspired national liberation movements in many Latin American countries and other parts of the world in their struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and other reactionary forces.

Speaking of the Latin American situation in general, Rene Rodriguez strongly condemned the United States and regional reaction for their increasing intervention, the cause of all tension in the region.

He said that revolution in Latin America, with the assistance of Cuba and other socialist countries and progressive mankind as a whole, would continue to advance towards still greater victories.

Expressing his admiration for the Vietnamese people, Rene Rodriguez said: "Vietnam and its people have carved for themselves a niche in our hearts. We are so close to each other that geographical distance does not seem to exist any more."

CSO: 4200/234

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

NEW PRC MISSILE BASES--Bangkok 16 Dec KYODO--China has built new missile bases in its border districts with Vietnam, including Yunnan Province, in a bid to increase its military buildup against Vietnam, radio Hanoi said in a report monitored here. China is believed to have established a missile base in Sichuan Province, also in southern China, but this is the first report of the establishment of additional missile facilities. Meanwhile, NHAN DAN, an official organ of the Vietnamese Communist Party, called for the Vietnamese in its editorial Wednesday to work together to step up their vigilance to cope with a war of sabotage that Chinese expansionists staged in collusion with the "U.S. imperialists." It is imperative for Vietnam to counter firmly the enemy's economic sabotage, the NHAN DAN said. [Text] [OW160131 Tokyo KYODO in English 0035 GMT 16 Dec 82]

INDIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP WELCOMED--Hanoi, VNA, 19 Dec--A meeting was held here today to welcome the delegation of the West Bengal Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam led by its general secretary, professor of history Santimoy Ray. The meeting, sponsored by the Vietnam-India Friendship Association and the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples was attended by Dr Dang Hoi Xuan, minister of public health and president of the VIFA; Tran Hoai Nam, member of the presidium and general secretary of the [word indistinct]. Indian Charge d'Affaires A.I. S. Siv Wami, and other Vietnamese and Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi expressing the Indian people's admiration for and friendly sentiments towards the Vietnamese people and wishing the Vietnamese Government and people success in rebuilding their war-torn country. Minister Dang Hoi Vuan expressed warm thanks to the Indian prime minister for her letter and his hope that the delegation's visit would strengthen the friendship between the two countries. Prof Santimoy Ray reiterated the Indian people's support and assistance to the Vietnamese nation in its efforts to build a strong and prosperous country. [Text] [OW192328 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 19 Dec 82]

SRV LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATIONS--Hanoi VNA 18 Dec--The president of council of state, Truong Chinh, today warmly congratulated Didier Ratsiraka, president of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Madagascar. President Truong Chinh expressed satisfaction at the constant consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperations between the two countries, and assured the Malagasy president of Vietnam's continuing efforts to further strengthen these ties. He said: "On this occasion, I would like to convey to your excellency our sincere thanks for the Malagasy people's sympathy with

and support for Vietnam in its past war of resistance as well as in national construction and defence at present." Truong Chinh wished the Malagasy people many still bigger successes in building a new life. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent a congratulatory message to his Malagasy counterpart, Remi Christian Richard. [Text] [OW181637 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 18 Dec 82]

USSR ENVOY HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE--Hanoi VNA 17 December--Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin held a news conference here today in connection with the 60th anniversary of the USSR. He said that the founding of the USSR was a great event to the Soviet people. It proved the correctness of Lenin's nationality policy and testified to the vitality of socialism, he added. The emergence of the USSR, the Soviet ambassador said, paved the way for rapid economic, political and cultural development in all the republics, especially in central Asia, the multinational Soviet state has acted as a powerful instrument of socialism in the Soviet Union, he stressed. Referring to the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, Ambassador Chaplin, said that it was indestructibly on its foundations of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian internationalism. He also warmly thanked the Vietnamese people for their diverse activities in celebration of this historic date. "Only class brothers and genuine, loyal friends can show so warm feelings towards a fraternal country," he observed. [Text] [OW171732 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 17 Dec 82]

INDOCHINESE MEKONG RIVER COMMITTEE MEETS--Hanoi VNA 17 December--The fifth conference of the Mekong Committee of Vietnam, Laos, and the people's Republic of Kampuchea is being held in Ho Chi Minh City. The heads of the three delegations are respectively Dinh Gia Khanh, Omphavan in Thavong and Kong Sam oil. The conference in reviewing past activities while discussing mutual [words indistinct] in the period to come, mainly cooperation in exploring resources in the river and its tributaries. [Text] [OW172335 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 17 Dec 82]

WORLD COMMUNICATIONS YEAR COMMITTEE MEETS--Hanoi VNA 17 Dec--"The Vietnam Committee for World Communications Year" has held its first plenary meeting to set out a program of action in coordination with the "World Communications Year-1983" and in conformity with the realities in Vietnam," said Pham Nien, general director of the general department of posts and telecommunications and chairman of the committee in an interview with VNA. He further said that the program includes the building of communication systems linking Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City with the assistance from the Soviet Union and Cuba, and other projects for inter-state communication with the help of the United Nations development program. The committee will also draw up a plan for a college of communications funded by the "World Communications Year-1983." The programme also covers the improvement of the past and communications network in the country as well as in major cities and the building of pilot telephone systems at district level. "In 1983 Vietnam will, according to its capacities, join the program of the "World Communications Year-1983" at regional and world levels, Pham Nien said. "In 1983 Vietnam will also participate in the painting and photograph competition entitled "The Youth and the Electronic Era" sponsored by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)," he added. [Text] [OW172329 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 17 Dec 82]

NEW SRV AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--Hanoi VNA 16 Dec--The Republic of Mali is more prepared than ever to do its best to promote its cooperation with Vietnam, declared Malian President Moussa Traore while receiving the new Vietnamese ambassador, La Kinh, in Bamako recently. The president said that the Vietnamese people would continue having the sympathy and support of the Malian people in building a more beautiful country as wished by the late President Ho Chi Minh. He praised the Vietnamese people's courageous struggle and their victory as a matchless example for those people in the world still suffering from oppression and exploitation. [Text] [OW162204 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 16 Dec 82]

SOCCER TEAM VISITS LAOS--Hanoi, VNA, 13 December--The soccer team of Hanoi security force played its first match with the team of the Lao Ministry of Interior in Vientiane yesterday. The match was attended by Phoumi Vongvichit and Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau members of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; and thousands of people of Vientiane. The Vietnamese team won three-nil. The Vietnamese team led by Le Nghia, head of Hanoi Footballers' Club, had arrived in the Lao capital on 9 December at the invitation of the Lao Department for Physical Culture and Sports. It is scheduled to meet with the teams of the Lao Ministry of Public Health and of the Lao People's Army in friendly games respectively on 15 and 18 December. [Text] [OW131754 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 13 Dec 82]

VO DONG GIANG RECEIVED--Hanoi, VNA, 10 Dec--Phoun Sipaseut, political bureau member of the Central Committee of the Lao people's revolutionary party and vice chairman of the council of ministers, today received in Vientiane Deputy Foreign Ministers Kong Kom of Kampuchea, Vo Dong Giang of Vietnam, and Khamphay Boupha of Laos who had just attended a preparatory conference for a summit meeting of the Indochinese countries. On behalf of the party, the government and the people of Laos, Phoun Sipaseut warmly welcomed the satisfactory results of the preparatory conference. "The success of that conference demonstrates the invincible strength of the militant solidarity and special friendship between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea," he said. He expressed his belief that the 7th conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries to be held soon in Phnom Penh will successfully complete preparations for the first summit meeting of the Indochinese countries. The reception took place in an atmosphere of special militant solidarity between the three nations. [Text] [OW101748 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 10 Dec 82]

PREPARATORY SUMMIT CONFERENCE HELD--Hanoi, VNA, 10 Dec--Deputy foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos met in Vientiane from 9-10 December to prepare for a summit meeting of the Indochinese countries scheduled to be held in Spring 1983. The conference was attended by Deputy Foreign Ministers Khamphay Boupha of Laos, Vo Dong Giang of Vietnam and Kong Kom of Kampuchea. The ambassadors of Vietnam and Kampuchea to Laos Nguyen Xuan and Neou Samom, other officials took part in the conference. The conference reviewed all the previous preparations and discussed the subjects to be included in the agenda of the forthcoming 7th foreign ministers conference of the three Indochinese countries in Phnom Penh. The conference also discussed a plan for achieving preparations for the Indochinese summit. The conference took place in an atmosphere of solidarity, unity and cordial friendship. [Text] [OW101754 Hanoi VNA in English 1630 GMT 10 Dec 82]

11TH KKE CONGRESS--Hanoi, VNA, 9 December--A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam has left here for the 11th Congress of the Greek Communist Party [KKE]. It is led by Tran Huu Duc, Central Committee member. [Text] [OW091656 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 9 Dec 82]

USSR SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION DEPARTS--Hanoi, VNA, 9 December--The delegation of the Far Eastern Scientific Centre of the Soviet Union led by N.A. Silo, member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and president of its Far Eastern Scientific Centre left here for home on 7 December. It was seen off by professors Dao Van Tap and Pham Huy Thong, respectively chairman and vice-chairman of the commission for social sciences. The delegation had attended a seminar on economic and trade cooperation between Vietnam and the far eastern region of the Soviet Union held in Ho Chi Minh City from 26-28 November. [Text] [OW091652 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 9 Dec 82]

CUBAN BOOK FAIR--Hanoi, VNA, 6 Dec--Vietnam has participated in the Havana-1982 book fair which opened on 1 December. Among the visitors to the Vietnamese pavilion were Armando Hart Davalos, political bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC] and minister of culture; and Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the political bureau of the CPC. Yesterday afternoon, Nguyen Trong Xuan, director of the publishing department of the Ministry of Culture, introduced to visitors the publishing work in Vietnam. The Vietnamese delegation has met with representatives of several Latin American countries to the fair. [Text] [OW090551 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 6 Dec 82]

CLOSER COOPERATION CALLED FOR--Hanoi, VNA, 4 December--King Phumiphon Adunyadet of Thailand has expressed his desire for promoting friendship and good neighbourhood between his country and Vietnam. Speaking at a recent ceremony in Bangkok to receive credentials from the new Vietnamese ambassador, Tran Quang Co, the king said he believed that the efforts made by the two countries towards closer cooperation in all fields would make a great contribution to promoting stability and progress in the region. He asked the Vietnamese ambassador to convey his best wishes to the Vietnamese president of the Council of State, Truong Chinh. [Text] [OW041947 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 4 Dec 82]

CZECHOSLOVAK BANK GROUP RECEIVED--Hanoi VNA 5 December--A delegation of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia led by its president, Jan Stajiskal, paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from 1-6 December. It had working sessions with officials of the Vietnam National Bank. The two sides exchanged experience in their work and discussed measures to promote their cooperation. The Czechoslovak guests visited several economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Song Be Province, and the Vung Tau-con Dao special zone. Today, they were received by Tran Phuong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers. Present on the occasion were Nguyen Duy Gia, general director of the Vietnam National Bank, and Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl. Nguyen Duy Gia and Jan Steijskal today signed documents of cooperation between the two banks. [Text] [OW051640 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 5 Dec 82]

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES STRESS OVERALL PROVINCE DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Oct 82 p 3

/Article by Quang Hoan: "Political Activities in the Gia Lai-Kon Tum Party Organization"/

/Text/ A phase of political activities to study and comply with the Resolution of the Fifth Party Congress in the Gia Lai-Kon Tum party organization has been firmly implemented. Once again, party committee echelons and each party member had the opportunity to reevaluate achievements made during the past years as well as difficulties and shortcomings in leading compliance with party resolutions.

During the 5 years between 1976 and 1980, by correctly assessing the four strengths of the province, Gia Lai-Kon Tum concentrated efforts to clear 63,000 hectares, raising the area of tilled land from 17,000 to 80,000 hectares. In conjunction with expanding the tilled area, efforts were made to find every method of introducing science and technology to farming, thereby raising annual grain crop yields by more than 10 percent. During 1980 and a situation of scarce materials, grain output for the entire province still attained more than 220,000 tons, half again the level of 1976. With increased grain output, conditions existed for resolving the chronic starvation of ethnic minorities in the province with a portion contributed to the state.

At the present time, Gia Lai-Kon Tum has self-balanced grain levels within the province with a reserve and sufficient grain for supplying annually about 2,000 residents of other provinces coming to the new economic area. Besides developing grain crops, the province has developed its strength in land by expanding the area of industrial crops of high economic value such as tea, rubber, coffee, sesame, peanuts, tobacco, beans, etc. Domestic animals and poultry during the 3-year period increased from 1.5 to 2 times with good quality. From a situation of no machine base at all, after 5 years of construction, 34 enterprises and hundreds of primary level small industry and handicraft units are producing many goods to support daily living and construction such as cement, bricks, tile, ceramics, wooden articles, etc.

Improvement of production relations has been basically completed. The public health and education network has been strengthened and expanded down to the village level.

At the same time, there are still many weaknesses. During the past 3 years, the grain crop area has not significantly increased, grain output has increased slowly and the area of manioc has rapidly declined. The introduction of scientific and technical progress to agricultural development is still slow, especially in the area of the ethnic minorities. In stock raising, product effectiveness has not yet been

developed; the number of draft buffaloes and cattle account for only about 30 percent of the entire herd; and Gia Lai-Kon Tum has many large large and medium water conservancy projects such as reservoirs, canal and ditch systems and pumping stations but only about 20 to 30 percent of capacity is used.

Settlement of ethnic minorities in the province is still not at a quality level and settled farming is still not closely connected with a settled life. The rate of industrial development is slow with attention not yet given to the development level of the small industry and handicrafts sector. The forestry sector primarily carries out a lumbering mission while reforestation is neglected. Forest destruction has still not been halted. Establishment of an industrial-agricultural-forestry structure on a district scale is still not clear. Capital construction is still slow and wasteful. Exports have much potential but still have not method of overcoming difficulties in increasing the source of goods. Economic information is imprompt and inaccurate. The cultural and spiritual lives of the ethnic minorities is slow in improvement and superstitions and outmoded customs (filing teeth, giving birth in the jungle, burying the dead together and worshipping ghosts) have still not been halted.

The Gia Lai-Kon Tum party organization carefully analyzed the reasons for shortcomings and mistakes in supervision and achievement from the party committee to the primary level, especially criticizing the attitude of conservatism, tardiness and relying on others and part of the cadres and party members who lacked a concept of responsibility, were degenerate and degraded and lacked the confidence of the people.

During the next few years, the province will still emphasize agricultural economic development, primarily emphasizing intensive cultivation to increase grain output. Land clearance will be conducted gradually with calculation of the economic effectiveness, primarily to create land for water fields and the growing of industrial crops while limiting forest destruction for slash-burn upland fields. Science and technology will be resolutely introduced to the production area of the ethnic minorities such as using buffaloes and cattle as draft animals, using fertilizer, treating seeds and protecting vegetation. Development of winter-spring rice will advance to making this crop one of the two main crops. The Bien Ho, Hoang A, Dac Ui, etc. water conservancy projects will be exploited to the highest level of effectiveness. With the motto of "Local area and people working together," additional small water conservancy projects will be constructed with water conservancy conducted in the new economic and settled farming and life areas.

In long-term industrial crops, suitable investment will be made in tea, coffee and rubber. At the same time, specific plans will be formulated for short-term industrial crops such as sesame, tobacco, castor oil plants, beans, citronella and peanuts. Gia Lai-Kon Tum has a policy of assisting and encouraging local areas, cooperatives, production collectives and families to grow industrial crops but a suitable purchasing policy is necessary in order to obtain the products. Stock raising has been expanded with the creation of concentrated stock raising areas to raise poultry and livestock for the highest economic effectiveness.

Compared with the rest of the country, the forests in Gia Lai-Kon Tum are still the primary strength both in area and in lumber reserves. Moreover, the province is rich in wild life, medicinal crops and other forestry products. During the past few years, exploitation of this potential has received attention. Unfortunately, forest protection and reforestation are still substandard. All echelons must present methods

of promptly conducting land and forest entrustment to agencies, state farms, local areas and cooperative member families.

Leadership in development of industrial, export, public health, education, culture, national defense and security and social order sectors has been carefully discussed by the provincial party committee and districts both in the course and achievement methods.

The provincial party committee has formulated methods of raising the leadership capabilities of party committee echelons and of each party member from the provincial to the primary level.

Each cadre and party member must uphold a spirit of daring to think and act, daring to take responsibility before the collective and of avoiding methods of work which rely on others, take all the credit and shift all the blame. During this phase of political activities, discussions were also held on planning, economic accounting, decentralization to the district level and assignment of business initiative to enterprises and primary level production units. Good mass motivation is necessary, especially correctly expressing the policy of the party regarding ethnic minorities, emphasizing the youth forces and creating conditions for selecting outstanding individuals for admission to the party; and the strengthening and development of primary level party organizations is closely connected with strengthening socialist production relations.

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CSO: 4209/128

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DECISION MADE ABOUT BOUNDARIES OF HANOI SUBWARDS, TOWNS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Oct 82 p 2

[Article: "Drawing of Boundaries for A Number of Subwards and Towns in Hanoi"]

[Text] As announced, the Council of Ministers has recently decided about drawing the boundaries of a number of subwards and towns in our municipality, which are detailed as follows:

- Establishing Kim Giang and Thanh Xuan Bac Subwards in Dong Da Ward:

1. Kim Giang Subward covers 13 hectares of land of Kim Giang Hamlet, Dai Kim Village, in Thanh Tri District and the road section along To Lich River (from Thuong Dinh Subward to Dai Kim Village).

- Boundaries of Kim Giang Subward: it is bounded by To Lich River on the east, Dai Kim Village on the west and south and Khuong Dinh Village of Thanh Tri District on the north.

2. Thanh Xuan Bac Subward has an area of 116 hectares consisting of land from three hamlets: Phung Khoang Hamlet, Trung Van Village, in Tu Liem District; Trieu Khuc Hamlet, Tan Trieu Village, in Thanh Tri District; and Cu Chinh Hamlet, Nhan Chinh Village, in Tu Liem District (the rest of the land of Cu Chinh Hamlet is merged with Thanh Xuan Subward in the same ward).

- Boundaries of Thanh Xuan Bac Subward: it is bounded by Khuong Dinh Village in Thanh Tri District on the east, Nhan Chinh and Trung Van Villages in Tu Liem District on the west, City of Ha Dong on the south and Thanh Xuan Subward on the north.

- Establishing Mai Dong Subward in Hai Ba Trung Ward:

Mai Dong Subward consists of Mai Dong and Mo Tao Hamlets of Hoang Van Thu Village in Thanh Tri District.

Boundaries of Mai Dong Subward: it is bounded by Vinh Tuy Village on the east, Hoang Van Thu Village on the west and south and Minh Khai Subward on the north.

- Merging Ma Ca Hamlet of Hoang Van Thu Village in Thanh Tri District with Tuong Mai Subward in Hai Ba Trung Ward.

- Establishing a number of towns in the following districts:

1. Gia Lam District:

a. Establishing Sai Dong Town covering an area of 79 hectares and consisting of land from 3 villages -- Thach Ban, Gia Thuy and Hoi Xa.

- Boundaries of Sai Dong Town: it is bounded by Hoi Xa Village on the northeast, Gia Thuy Village on the west and Thach Ban Village on the southeast.

b. Establishing Duc Giang Town covering an area of 133 hectares and consisting of land from Thuong Thanh and Viet Hung Villages and Yen Vien and Gia Lam Towns.

- Boundaries of Duc Giang Town: it is bounded by Viet Hung Village on the east, Thuong Thanh Village on the west, Gia Lam Town on the south and Yen Vien Town on the north.

2. Dong Anh District:

Establishing Dong Anh Town covering an area of 797.2 hectares and consisting of land from 4 villages: Xuan Noi, Nguyen Khe, Tien Duong and Uy No.

- Boundaries of Dong Anh Town: it is bounded by Viet Hung and Xuan Noi Villages on the east, Nguyen Khe and Tien Duong Villages on the west, Uy No Village on the south and Nguyen Khe and Xuan Noi Villages on the north.

3. Tu Liem District:

a. Establishing Nghia Do Town consisting of land from Nghia Do Village, Central Nguyen Ai Quoc School, Institute of Science and Building and E. Hospital.

- Boundaries of Nghia Do Town: it is bounded by Buoi Subward in Ba Dinh Ward on the east, Co Nhue Village on the west, Dich Vong Village on the south and Xuan La Village on the north.

b. Establishing Cau Giay Town covering an area of 120 hectares and consisting of land from Dich Vong and Yen Hoa Villages.

- Boundaries of Cau Giay Town: it is bounded by Cau Giay Subward in Ba Dinh Ward on the east, Cau Dien Town on the west and Dich Vong Village on the south and north.

c. Establishing Cau Dien Town covering an area of 143 hectares and consisting of land from 3 villages: Mai Dich, Phu Minh and My Dinh.

- Boundaries of Cau Dien Town: it is bounded by Cau Giay Town on the east, Phu Minh Village on the west, My Dinh Village on the south and Mai Dich Village on the north.

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CSC: 4209/100

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CLAMPDOWN ON SAIGON ECONOMY PROMISED

PM211053 Paris LE FIGARO in French 17 Dec 82 p 4

[Francois Nivolon dispatch: "Vietnam: A Gulf Between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Excerpts] Ho Chi Minh City--By banning all private trade in southern Vietnam at the end of March 1978 the Vietnamese Government intended to equalize living standards by reducing that of Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) to the more spartan level of Hanoi. That was the hardest trial faced by the Saigonese since 30 April 1975 and they were all reduced to poverty overnight, which lasted until the end of 1979 when small private commercial or industrial enterprise was not only tolerated but "encouraged."

It is now no longer a gap but a gulf which separates living standards in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi. I have certainly seen a few more cars in the Vietnamese capital than there were in April 1981 and there are now virtually no ox-carts which then constituted one of the main means of transporting goods. But in Ho Chi Minh City not only are there even more cars than there were 1 year ago but motorcycles abound.

Some people in Hanoi condemn the excesses in Ho Chi Minh City and some reforms seem to be partially threatened. Mr Hoang Tung, Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee propaganda chief, spoke in harsh terms: "Decision number 25 encouraging small private commercial and industrial enterprise was judicious. But the implementation clauses were not defined precisely enough, especially as regards prices which are anarchical. Some private enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City are not stopping at anything to be more successful. For instance they are misappropriating yarn produced by the state textile factors to make towels and underwear. What is worse than that is that the workers in the state factories are using raw materials and energy to manufacture products other than those fixed by the plan and to sell them on the open market."

Putting on the Screws

Mr Hoang Tung lit another cigarette and then continued: "We are now going to put on the screws. State factories will be very strictly controlled. As for private enterprises, they will no longer be able to buy their raw materials from just any source at any price. Further more they will have to supply some of their production to state commerce in order to reduce prices in Ho Chi Minh City and also in Can Tho and the other cities in the south."

Mr Hoang Tung then turned to foreign trade: "We had approved of partly handing over imports and exports--aside from 25 products such as rice, rubber, anthracite, coffee and tea, for which the state still has a trade monopoly--to the municipalities of Haiphong, Danang, Ho Chi Minh City and Can Tho, but trafficking arose. For instance the national policy is for the municipalities to use the currency earned from their exports solely for imports of capital goods and raw materials. This is not respected in Ho Chi Minh City, where the market is in a state of anarchy."

Mr Hoang Tung then concluded: "Small private commerce is necessary to solve the problem of unemployment in the cities and to maintain the population's standard of living. It is simply a transitional but a vital measure. But it is necessary to pursue traffickers and ban private wholesale trade which has reappeared in Ho Chi Minh City and in the southern cities."

[Economics expert] Dr Nguyen Khac Vien, although more moderate than Mr Hoang Tung, was not sparing in his criticism: "The liberalist reform should be maintained but its extremes should be limited, for instance by preventing those in the south of the country whom we have allowed to be small capitalists from turning into big capitalists. The traffickers who are speculating in rice, sugar and other essential products should be hounded."

The relative liberalization of agriculture in the Mekong Delta does not seem to be threatened. "There is surplus production," Dr Nguyen Khac Vien told me. "But the problem is how to transport the rice to the north. One of the serious mistakes of the 1976-1980 plan is to have neglected communications, especially maritime communications, in favor of excessively costly big industrial projects."

Good Harvest

Mr Mai Chi Tho, a north Vietnamese and mayor of Ho Chi Minh City, with whom I had a brief conversation in Hanoi, told me: "There are obstacles in Ho Chi Minh City. But we are overcoming and removing them. The harvest in the Mekong Delta is good for the third consecutive year and the present one is the best. I forecast a rice surplus of 500,000 tons."

CSO: 4219/19

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STATE BANK MUST PLAY LARGER ROLE IN FINANCIAL MATTERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

/Editorial: "State Bank Supports Production, Distribution and Circulation"/

/Text/ The bank is one of the effective tools of a dictatorship of the proletariat in fulfilling the missions of economic construction and socialist development. Banking activities are constantly intensified with the purpose of assuring capital and cash for production, business, construction, national defense and the daily lives of the people.

In a situation in which production still lacks many aspects of equilibrium and the management apparatus is in the process of improvement, our bank strives to develop the effect of monetary, credit and payment activities to answer part of the requirements of national economic sectors. However, these activities are generally still weak. The volume of credit has increased greatly but their economic effectiveness is still extremely low. Economic units often lack cash while the amount of money in circulation among many classes of the people is still fairly large. Payment in means other than cash is restricted. Overdue debts between units continue to increase. Monetary control of economic activities lacks effectiveness. These shortcomings are partially due to the overall difficulties of the economy but are primarily due to the many aspects of financial and monetary management which are still lax.

Our party and state have pointed out the necessity for promptly achieving a financial and monetary policy consistent with the present course. The political report of the Fifth National Party Congress stated clearly, "The state must use financial and monetary matters as effective tools for improving and developing the economy and developing the role of finance and the bank in inspecting and supervising economic activities and unceasingly raising capital effectiveness. The state must expand and stimulate source of revenue and expenditure from the state-operated economy, collective economy and other economic elements; and strictly manage financial receipts and expenditures. The state must have a grasp of funds and conduct good monetary circulation. Loans and payments through the bank must be improved with step-by-step advancement toward a balanced budget and gradual elimination of cash overdrafts."

Following this course, the Council of Ministers promulgated Decree 172-HDBT presenting new policies and methods of monetary, loan and payment management aimed at developing the role of the bank in controlling and supervising economic activities, increasing capital effectiveness, expanding organized monetary circulation and repelling many negative occurrences in society.

In the monetary aspect, the bank has a responsibility of fully answering rational cash requirements of economic units, state agencies, the armed forces and industrial and commercial organizations and individual families. These units must open accounts in the bank and strictly execute the cash management system. The bank must control the wage fund expenditures of production units, differentiating between units that exceed norms and those that do not achieve planned levels. These methods not only establish the control of the bank but also return practical benefits to agencies, units and individuals assisted by the bank to develop business production in the proper direction. Strong encouragement of the movement to deposit money in savings accounts while the state is raising interest rates and providing interest awards to depositors is also a method for increasing cash receipts, increasing the source of capital and creating favorable conditions for regulating monetary circulation under the present situation.

Concerning credit, it is necessary to mobilize and manage the temporarily unoccupied funds of national economic sectors and the people to assure the circulating capital loan requirements of state-operated and collective economic units, first of all capital needed for production and purchasing, in order to retain the source of goods in the hands of the state, promptly answer the daily living requirements of the people and gradually stabilize the market and prices. Efforts must be made to obtain international credit aimed at expanding foreign exchange loans for economic organizations to import the materials and tools needed for production. Based on the activity quality of agencies and units, the bank carries out a policy of credit, interest and payment differentiation aimed at promoting the improvement of production and business organizations along the proper course and raising economic and financial management quality.

The primary policy in repayment is that units with accounts must be forced to make payments through the bank, making these payments only with cash and carrying cash from one local area to another below a stipulated level aimed at overcoming a situation of usurping the capital of each other.

In order to achieve the tasks above, the state bank must improve organization, expand its network of activity, improve business operations, eliminate excessively binding stipulations which create obstacles for business and production activities, and establish a formula of supervision and activity regulation with principle and discipline consistent with energetic practice in economic and social life. All sectors and echelons have a responsibility to respect the unified centralism principle of monetary, credit and banking principles while simultaneously respecting the financial collective ownership of economic units, developing the spirit of creative labor and creating increasingly larger amounts of material property for society.

In conjunction with revising and supplementing many policies on production and business, new banking monetary, credit and payment policies have an effect of regulating monetary circulation and gradually creating order on the distribution and circulation front.

AGRICULTURE

ROLE OF YOUTH UNION IN AGRICULTURE ACTIVATED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Xuan Trinh: "Spearheads of a Great Movement"]

[Text] The Agricultural Service and the Municipal Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union recently held a conference to discuss coordinated activities within the framework of the capital city's grain program for the 1982-85 period. This will be an opportunity for agricultural people to help implement the task of stepping up the production of grain and foodstuffs both at the present time and in the future. It is also an occasion for the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union to motivate and organize the youths in the capital to advance effectively and realistically into the grain and foodstuff production movement in the city.

The joint conference held in mid-February this year by the Municipal Youth Union and the Agricultural Service decided to unify the efforts of the Union and Service aimed at providing a coordinated guidance for the movement and for concentrated activities about certain central aspects and at assigning tasks and responsibilities in order to enhance the active role of each sector and soundly develop its capacities.

Over the past years, the coordinated activities of the agricultural sector and Youth Union were focused only on the fertilizer production movement; since the 1981-82 winter-spring season, they have been extended to many specific tasks and have especially been linked to the implementation of Directive No 100 of the Party Central Committee on product contracting with laborers. These tasks are related to seeds, fertilizers, water conservancy, insect control as well as management and also constitute spearheads which have been undergoing many new changes during the recent phase of the movement along with certain lingering weaknesses to be eliminated.

Everyone knows that seeds are a basic material for agricultural production and a factor of prime importance to intensive cultivation. Starting with the 1981 10th-months season, the city has proceeded to build a four-level seeds network first in the district of Phuc Tho and then extend it to Thach That, Hoai Duc, Soc Son... Almost all districts have determined the necessary number of level-2 seed propagation stations and have set up enough of the. Level-3 seed propagation teams and units are being set up in cooperatives in various

districts. For example, there are 22 such units in 22 cooperatives in Phuc Tho, 16 such teams and units in 16 cooperatives in Dan Phuong and so forth. However, this development has been slow in many districts while certain cooperatives applying the system of product contract with laborers have dismissed seed teams and units instead of keeping and strengthening them.

Based on the Agricultural Service's plan to build a rice seed network, the Municipal Youth Union has directed the Union bases in districts and villages to tackle this fundamental and important task. As a result, there are now 162 village Union bases which have set up youth-led seed teams and units involving nearly 3,820 Youth Union members who have participated in and managed the production of seeds on 612 hectares. In the recent winter-spring season, the municipal agricultural sector sent to the seed propagation stations some 150 tons of technically produced seeds including pure strains, level-1 and -2 strains and leafhopper-resistant varieties, thereby creating conditions for the Union at the grassroots level and in cooperatives to carry out the seed task satisfactorily, to build many fields for intensive cultivation and high yield, to produce large quantities of good seeds and to speed up the substitution of technically produced seeds to promote the main crops' production.

The city is trying to perfect the rice seed network by 1983. Cooperatives which had abolished seed units have been requested to restore the latter's activities. In this respect, the Youth Union has set a specific target: building and strengthening youth-led seed units and ensuring that such units exist in 50 to 80 percent of the total number of cooperatives.

In the field of agricultural production, a traditional task of youths in the rural districts of the city is to process, fully use and produce large quantities of fertilizer. This tradition has been developed by coordinating activities with the grain movement. The suburban youths have taken the lead in collecting and fully using garbage and manure, extracting pond mud, processing stable manure and producing green manure. As a result, both the quantity and quality of fertilizer increased in the recent winter-spring season, with an average application of 7 tons of stable manure per hectare--an increase of 1.3 tons per hectare over the previous season--and even with a higher rate in many districts such as from 12 to 15 tons per hectare in Dan Phuong and from 8 to 10 tons per hectare in both Hoai Duc and Thanh Tri. The azolla production movement has been fairly good among many cooperatives such as Da Ton (Gia Lam), Tong Bat (Ba Vi) and Song Phuong (Dan Phuong). At these places, youths have also taken in charge the azolla propagation units.

The history of the azolla development in the rural districts of the city has once been marked by a record cultivation area of 25,000 hectares. These "golden" times have gone by and during the winter-spring season last year, there remained only 800 hectares representing only 65 percent of the area in the previous season. Of the many reasons for this situation, the principal one is incorrect views and an inadequate guidance for task implementation. Though azolla fit for propagation exist somewhere in their own localities, some districts have allowed the azolla areas to diminish with each passing season.

In this respect, the action trend of the Agricultural Service and Municipal Youth Union is to restore that old tradition. The immediate target is to try, by the end of 1982, to achieve 2,000 hectares of azolla fit for propagation and 20,000 hectares of main azolla crop in order to obtain 200,000 tons of azolla to fertilize fields. In addition, it is necessary to grow sesbanias on 100 hectares and to fully exploit and soundly use all sources of fertilizer by applying technical innovations.

During the 1981 10th-month season, many districts directed cooperatives to apply the system of product contract with laborers but did not pay attention to maintaining and consolidating the network of plant protection teams and units. This task has now been assumed by the rural Youth Union. Over the recent past, the Union has motivated 1,650 of its members to participate in strengthening and setting up 195 plant protection teams and units at the grassroots level. These activities have proven effective since participants have been technically trained by the agricultural sector. For the recent winter-spring season alone, the agricultural gave a timely supply of 110 tons of insecticides and 2,000 spray guns and provided more favorable conditions to build and strengthen the plant protection network. This task will be continuously intensified, organized and carried out to ensure that, by the end of the year, 75 percent of the total number of cooperatives have youth-led plant protection teams and units and that, by 1984, 95 percent of the total number of cooperative have such teams and units.

Other spearheads which are no less important are water conservancy and production management. The joint, coordinated efforts of the agricultural sector and Youth Union in this regard have also led to new developments and results. To date, there are throughout the municipality 282 water conservancy units of which 202 have been strengthened and have worked satisfactorily. During the emulation campaign to greet the Fifth Party Congress, 8 district-level and 600 village-level water conservancy works whose construction was assumed by the youths were built satisfactorily. Especially in the managerial field and in participating in the execution of Directive No 100, the Union in various installations have responded to the emulation movement to voluntarily pledge to surpass the contract norm and to sell an additional amount of agricultural products to the state. A month after the launching of this movement, 220 Union installations at the grassroots level including nearly 1,000 Union chapters with more than 30,000 member youths have pledged that "each individual would exceed the contract norm by at least 20 kgs of paddy and would deduct 2 kgs from this excess and sell it to the state." For the current 10th-month season, the youths have pledged to surpass the contract norm by a total of 5,000 tons of paddy and to sell an additional 500 tons to the state. These figures have a practical significance to the youths in the capital city. Moreover, these youths will continue to exert every effort in the near future to build the youths' "intensive cultivation fields" in 100 percent of the Union installations and to ensure that 100 percent of the Union members surpass the contract norm in the fields entrusted to them.

The 1982-85 grain program sets rather high targets: In 1983, the city will try to achieve a grain output of 375,000 tons in paddy equivalent including

323,000 tons of paddy and 52,000 tons of subsidiary food crops. In 1985, efforts will be made to achieve a grain output of 420,000 tons in paddy equivalent (including 360,000 tons of paddy and 60,000 tons of subsidiary food crops).

The relationships between the agricultural sector and the Youth Union can be seen clearly through the production plan and the principal measures designed to implement it, especially through the organizational and directive measures.

This is illustrated by the setting up of guidance committees to coordinate the two sectors at the municipal, district and grassroots levels; by the drawing up of a strict program and plan for each specific task and each cultivation season; by the formation of typical models according to instructions and by the drawing of experiences to be used as a basis to expand the scope of action; by urging on the execution of tasks, making cross-inspections and emulation pledges, etc.

It appears from the recent conference that an initial step has been made to materilize this close cooperation. Representatives of all district party committees and secretaries of all district Union chapters attended the conference. The majority of male and female participants discussed each and every task and program and drew pratical experiences. Afterward, 12 Union chapters at the district and municipal levels pledged to emulate in implementating the targets set in the grain program.

9332

CSO: 4209/94

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY IN DIEN BAN

OW101846 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA 10 December—In 6-7 years, the total food output of Dien Ban District, Quang Nam-danang Province, in central Vietnam increased 4.6 times and the output value of small industries and handicrafts 3.6 times. This fast growth has resulted from the implementation of the policy adopted at the fourth congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in 1976 aimed at building the district into an agricultural-industrial unit.

Dien Ban is a coastal district lying in the main rice-growing area of the province. It also has many traditional trades such as sericulture, silk weaving and other handicrafts.

In the resistance wars against the French and U.S. aggressors, Dien Ban was heavily devastated: 97 of its 114 hamlets were burned down or destroyed, 8,700 hectares of cultivated land cratered by bombs were left waste.

Within 5 months of liberation, the population of Dien Ban increased from 56,000 in April 1975 to 152,500 in October 1975.

After more than 1 year of economic restoration, the district launched a movement for cooperation of agriculture, and in March 1979, the campaign was basically completed with the formation of 36 agricultural cooperatives, each with 250-300 hectares and an average of 1,500 farm hands.

Along with agricultural cooperation, the district reorganised small industries and handicraft, built state enterprises and trained professional cadres and workers.

The state-run enterprises in the district now embrace many production lines such as building materials, paper, tobacco and engineering. The district has 14 handicraft cooperatives and a state-owned sericulture company, besides, each agricultural co-op has a team specialising in handicrafts. The income earned by the agricultural cooperatives from handicraft production represents more than half of the output value of handicrafts in the district.

Dien Ban has built ten electric pumping stations, 73 kilometers of irrigation canals, 94 kilometres of rural roads and many public welfare projects.

In 1981, the district had 12,500 hectares of cultivated land, a 3.2 fold increase compared with 1975. Of this acreage 4,300 hectares are supporting three rice crops a year instead of one as in the past. Since 1979, the district's rice yield has averaged ten tonnes per hectare in a year.

Total rice output in 1981 was 71,105 tonnes; up by 4.6 times compared with 1975, or 504 kilograms of rice for each person in the district (compared with the national average of 300 kilograms). The number of pigs has increased 15 times compared with 1975.

The value of handicrafts stood at 23 million dong in September 1982 compared with 6.7 million dong in 1986.

CSO: 4200/234

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

NORTHERN IRRIGATION PROJECTS—Hanoi VNA 7 Dec--The mountainous provinces in northern Vietnam have by now built 35,000 small- and medium-sized irrigation projects which can altogether water 165,000 hectares of cultivated land. Combining irrigation with power generating, these provinces have set up 310 small-sized power stations with a total capacity of 10,000 kilowatts, including 10 stations with capacities ranging from 200 to 1,000 kw. Added to the sum contributed by the local people, the state has allocated over 10 million dong for those projects. In addition, some 4,000 reservoirs have been built in the mountain regions to meet the demand for drinking water from 150,000 highlanders. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 7 Dec 82 OW]

NEW RUBBER PLANTATIONS—In pursuance of the Vietnam-USSR cooperation program for the building of a specialized cultivation zone of 20,000 hectares of rubber plantations (to be completed in 1985), by the end of August 1982 the Dau Tieng (Song Be) Rubber Corporation has newly planted rubber trees on 2,723.3 hectares on schedule and according to technical regulations, overfulfilling the 1982 plan by 36.2 percent and achieving almost a 10-fold increase over 1981. From 90 to 92 percent of the total number of trees were planted alive on an area including 1,204 hectares where stumps were grown and 1,529.3 hectares which were cultivated with seeds of new rubber tree varieties to obtain a high yield. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Sep 82 p 4] 9332

CSO: 4209/94

LIGHT INDUSTRY

HANDICRAFT PRODUCTION FIGURES OF PAST 7 MONTHS SHOWN

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by T. B. : " Production of Small Industry and Handicrafts in Last 7 Months in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] As of July 1982, the small industry and handicraft sector of Ho Chi Minh City had 24,308 production installations and 172,485 laborers. Those figures included the cooperative sector having 206 installations with 30,141 cooperative members; 2,295 production teams with 64,206 laborers; 731 private enterprises with 11,799 persons and 21,166 individual installations with 66,339 persons.

As compared with the end of June, the cooperative sector had 1 installation less but 96 more members; the production team sector had 36 more installations with 299 laborers (the 1st Precinct had 13 more installations with 48 team members; the 5th Precinct 13 more installations with 199 team members, etc.).

A number of precincts and districts set up control over the individual households which had had business registration but did not produce anything or did not really have small industry and handicraft production; as a result, the number of individual laborers was found to be only 66,339, a decrease of 2,341 persons as compared with the previous 6 months.

Continuing to step up the consolidation of cooperatives and production teams and to strengthen the management of private and individual enterprises, the association of cooperatives at different levels in the city raised the percentage of cooperatives being organized from 52.9 percent in April to 54.6 percent in July of the total number of laborers in the sector.

In the first 7 months of this year, the sector attained 1,217 million dong, or 64 percent of the plan for the entire year. Some districts achieved high percentages: Binh Thanh, 74.64 percent of the full-year plan; Thu Duc, 72.88 percent; 1st Precinct, 66.82 percent; Hoc Mon, 68.12 percent; 11th Precinct, 65.23 percent, etc.

Others fulfilled the plan at a low rate: Nha Be, 38.98 percent; Duyen Hai, 48.55 percent.

This year the sector has been striving to fulfill the export plan that the Municipal People's Committee has assigned to it: 118 million dong. By the end of July it has attained 121.6 million dong, exceeding the goal for the full year by 2.98 percent. Thu Duc and Binh Chanh Districts achieved 246.54 and 357 percent, respectively; the 11th Precinct, 324 percent, etc.

To overfulfill the plan this year, the small industry and handicraft sector of Ho Chi Minh City in the last 6 months of the year will attract 30,000 additional laborers (as an immediate task, provide 2,500 level-I middle school graduates with vocational training), create more occupations, step up the consolidation and management of production installations, etc. In addition, its production installations will be trying to attain 300 million dong more to raise the overall achievement goal in the entire year of 1982 to 2.2 billion dong.

5598

CSO: 4209/100

LIGHT INDUSTRY

DALAT PRODUCES MORE EXPORT GOODS IN FIRST HALF OF 1982

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Trieu Duong of Dalat Industrial Committee: "Dalat Produces More Export Goods"]

[Text] In the first 6 months of 1982, the small industry and handicraft sector of Dalat Municipality made 4.7 million dong, or 2.6 times more money than in the same period last year. That included 3.4 million dong of exported goods, or 72 percent and 4 times as much as in the same period last year.

The installations that made goods for export delivered 62,000 pen boxes, 8,500 make-up boxes, 3,200 cigarette boxes made of glued bamboo, 3,000 sets of wooden spoons and forks, 113,000 broom handles, 13,000 brooms, more than 8 tons of wool for knitting, 900 sets of bed sheets and 1,300 embroidered pillows. All of those products showed increases as compared with the previous years, up to 3-4 times in the case of some of them; some lines of products were new ones, such as the brooms made of reed. As a result, the cooperative members' income was also higher, varying in average from 300 to 500 dong per month. Anh Sang Cooperative delivered 58,800 pen boxes and Quyet Tien 98,000 broom handles; they were the leading units in the fine-art and carpentry sectors.

Departing from its old strength being forest products and carpentry and fine art articles, Dalat Municipality has been supplying a lot of goods for export that bear strong national features and handicraft items made by skillful and talented workers. Consequently, its small industry and handicraft sector is further developed everyday, for there are local sources of raw materials and its handicraftsmen are better organized everyday within the socialist way of doing things collectively.

5598

CSO: 4209/100

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

TEXTILE MILL BUILT--To date, the construction of production lines at the cotton and polyester textile mills which are the two principal ones in the Nha Trang textile mill with a yearly capacity of 10,000 tons of yarn has been completed. The cotton textile shop is performing production on a trial basis and the quality of the yarn obtained is rather high. The Nha Trang textile mill is a key project of the state. Its construction was officially started in January 1980 with the cooperation of Japan and an initial capital investment of 219 million dong. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Sep 82 p 4] 9332

TRAINING OF LACE-MAKERS--From the beginning of this year the Hanoi small industry and handicraft sector has trained nearly 5,000 lace-makers to make special products for export, with 2,200 of them in Dan Phuong District alone. This year Hanoi strives to get 106.5 million dong from the sales of goods for export, or 1.5 times the sales in 1981. [Excerpt] [Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 8] 5598

CSO: 4209/100

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HANOI PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE ADOPTS BIRTH CONTROL MEASURES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Oct 82 p 2

[Article: "A Number of Measures To Encourage Family Planning"]

[Text] On 16 October 1982, the People's Committee of Hanoi made a decision about a number of measures to encourage family planning as follows:

1. About female cadres, workers and civil servants on the state rolls:

- In case second child being born 5 years or more after the first one, to get a reward of 100 dong.
- In case of tying up of the vas deferens or ovarian duct, to get an extra 100 dong in addition to the benefits set by the state (7 days off and social security allowance equal to 100 percent of wages).
- In case of abortion and fitting of intrauterine loop, in addition to the benefits set by the state (7 days off for fitting of loop, 15 days off for abortion and social security allowance equal to 100 percent of wages), to receive health care and medication if necessary from the local public health office. Depending on capabilities of production installations, to get additional cash and material resources from the latter.

2. About members of small industry and handicraft cooperatives: Decision to be made by the cooperatives depending on their own capabilities and on the basis of the benefits to be granted to cadres, workers and civil servants.

3. About members of agricultural cooperatives:

- Decision to be made by the cooperatives depending on their own capabilities about rewards with paddy or in cash and numbers of days off with work points being credited, on the basis of the benefits to be granted to cadres, workers and civil servants.

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5 January 1983

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BRIEFS

AID FOR WESTERN SAMOA--Canberra, Dec. 6 (AFP)--Australia will provide assistance to western Samoa to define accurately its 200-mile nautical mile exclusive economic zone [EEZ], the Defence Department announced here yesterday. The survey, which will permit western Samoa to control effectively its marine resources, will be carried out by a three-man Australian army survey team under an existing defence cooperation programme between the two countries. [Text] [BK081650 Hong Kong AFP in English 0042 GMT 6 Dec 82 BK]

OIL SHALE RESEARCH--There is to be further research into the potential of the (Rundall) oil shale deposits in central Queensland. Federal Minister for science and technology Thomson said the (Rundall) joint venturers and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization would expand their present research efforts. (Rundall), near the port of Gladstone in central Queensland, had been a big hope for solving Australia's future oil needs by processing the shale into usable oil. However, the project has been in doubt since April 1981 when one of the major partners, ESSO Australia, announced it would not go ahead with the pilot project. Now, Thomson said the new research program would provide further information on how (Rundall) oil shale will react under processing. He said more than \$360,000 has been provided for the research. [Text] [BK081650 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Dec 82 BK]

TRADE TALKS WITH NEW ZEALAND--Australian and New Zealand trade officials have met in Canberra to discuss plans to tighten Australia's import laws. Radio Australia's Canberra office says the Australian Department of Trade reports good progress at the talks. New Zealand requested the talks following last week's announcement by the Australian minister for industry and commerce, Mr Peacock, that judicial review provisions in federal court cases involving imports would be removed. New Zealand's industry strongly criticized the move. It called for a delay in signing the agreement on closer economic relations which was reached by both governments last month. However, the New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Muldoon says the agreement will be signed on 14 December as planned. [Text] [BK021435 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Dec 82]

CSO: 4200/227

BRIEFS

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION ARRIVES--Under the bilateral scientific and cultural co-operation program, a two-member Soviet youth delegation headed by chief of the sports and [word indistinct] education department of the all-union Komsomol Central Committee (V.A. Vasin), flew into Rangoon Airport at 0950 on 14 December. The youth delegation was received at the airport by Lanzin Youth Central Organizing Committee [LYCOC] Joint Secretary U Kyaw Sann and responsible officials, personnel from the Foreign Ministry and Education Ministry, and Soviet ambassador to Burma Vladimir Kuznetsov and responsible officials of the Soviet Embassy. At 1500 of the same day, the Soviet youth delegation visited the LYCOC headquarters and called on LYCOC Secretary U Hla Shwe. Also present at the meeting were LYCOC Joint Secretaries U Kyaw Sann and U Tin Hla, and LYCOC member U Hla Kyaw Aung. The Soviet youth delegation will conduct a study tour of Burma until 22 December. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Dec 82 BK]

CSO: 4211/9

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PARAGUAY--The Indonesian ambassador to Paraguay, Anak Agung Gde Oke Jelantik, has presented his credentials to the Paraguayan president, Gen Alfredo Stroessner, at the presidential palace in Asuncion. [BK090147 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 8 Dec 82 BK]

SOUTH SUMATERA PRODUCTION--Rice production in South Sumatera during the last 4 years of the current third 5-year development plan [repelita] has reached 2,290,600 tons, for an annual production average of 572,650 tons. Compared with the annual production average during the second repelita, the production has increased around 50,000 tons. [BK090147 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 8 Dec 82 BK]

WORLD MUSLIM LEAGUE OFFICE--Rabta-e-Alam-e-Islami [World Muslim League] Secretary General Mohammad 'Ali al-Harkane has said that Islam is a religion which seeks peace and prosperity. Therefore, he added, the Mosque Council had been set up solely for the benefit of the religion and its followers, while whatever steps it takes will not obstruct other religious groups. Shaykh 'Ali al-Harkane said this at the inauguration of the Asia-Pacific Mosque Council at the Senayan Convention Hall in Jakarta today. Anton Timur Jaelani from Indonesia was elected secretary of the Asia-Pacific Mosque Council along with three deputies, including (Abdullah Bin Khalid) from Bahrain, (Shaykh Abdul Manan) from Bangladesh and (Shaykh Safiah Rahman) from Australia. Elected to the post of treasurer was (Uztaz Basuki Ahmad) from Malaysia. It was decided that the council would have 12 members. [Excerpts] [BK151041 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Dec 82]

BANQUET HOSTED BY SUHARTO--President Suharto has said that the current unpleasant situation in the world should make us aware of the importance of maintaining world stability and tranquillity. The head of state said this at a state function held in honor of the state guest, Turkish President Kenan Evren, and his daughter, (Sene Gursik), at Negara Palace this evening. President Suharto also stressed the importance of cooperation between nations for the development and improvement of the welfare of nations. The head of state also said that he was happy that ASEAN had come into being in Southeast Asia, and that it had succeeded in realizing peace in this region. Meanwhile, Turkish President Kenan Evran said in his reply speech that Turkey and Indonesia shared many identical views regarding international problems. He hoped that economic cooperation and trade relations between the two countries could be further increased. The banquet began with an exchange of souvenirs in the presence of high-ranking officials of the two countries. [Text] [BK181608 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 18 Dec 82]

COLUMN HITS U.S. AS OBSTRUCTING ARMS CONTROL

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 26 Oct 82 p 2

["Talking Together Column": "U.S. Obstructs Nuclear Arms Reduction"]

[Text] Not long ago U.S. President Reagan disclosed his decision not to resume talks with the Soviet Union and England. The talks were halted by the U.S., and were to concern a complete ban on nuclear weapons testing. This decision was preceded by others not to ratify various Soviet-U.S. accords concerning nuclear weapons testing and peaceful nuclear explosions which had been signed in 1974 and 1976. This decision was a new one by the present U.S. administration; it is against the will of the nations in the UN and peace-loving nations whose aim is to stop the nuclear arms race and nuclear war.

To completely stop nuclear weapons testing is one of the basic problems of all measures to stop nuclear threats. Solving this problem means to stop improving nuclear weapons as well as a halt to the creation of new nuclear weapons. It is well known that testing allows the evaluation of how efficient the weapons are, and how to increase the power of existing nuclear weapons. Thus, signing an agreement concerning the absolute cessation of nuclear tests in general will be an important step in eliminating the arms race and decreasing the risk of nuclear war at the same time. Signing such an agreement will reinforce nuclear limitation because it prevents nations who want nuclear weapons from testing and producing such weapons.

The agreement banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in space, and underwater which was signed in 1963 in Moscow is one step towards nuclear limitation. At that time there was no prohibition against underground nuclear testing. Furthermore, two powerful nations, China and France, did not participate in the signing.

Thus, it is well understood why most of the nations in the UN have demanded the cessation of all kinds of nuclear tests, and signed such an agreement in 1977. Unable to tolerate the pressures of world opinion, the US started talks with the USSR (after which England decided to join in) concerning a complete banning of nuclear testing. Those talks had great success. It can almost be said that they agreed to all the terms of the agreement that were signed except for setting up some primarily technical steps. The results of the talks were reported by the delegations of the three countries to the arms limitation

committee in August 1980, and were considered by other nations who assessed them as the most outstanding ones of 1977-1980. While the talks were going on they went through many difficulties, including inspection, implementation of the agreement, and some objective difficulties which were mostly created by the western allies. However, because of the diplomacy and creativeness of the USSR, most of those difficulties were resolved. The Western mass media including the U.S. news media predicted the agreement might be signed that year. The plan to sign the agreement was true, but that prediction did not come true. The U.S. itself bought the three-party talks to a stop.

It is most clear that the agreement itself was not consistent with the US administration that came to power at the end of 1980. Because of the way they use force to carry out their policies, and their open emphasis on their great military power to counterbalance the USSR, the Reagan administration refused to continue the three-party talks, the excuse for a year and a half being that they were studying the problem. The result of the study was that at the beginning of this year the US government stated that it felt the signing of the nuclear test ban was "not yet appropriate." After deciding to stop the signing the US government has carried out obstructionist policies. The Washington delegation made the excuse that there will be problems in control. Then they said the problem of nuclear testing can be solved only by the reduction of nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, the U.S. rejected the proposal of the USSR concerning the talks for stopping nuclear weapons production and for reducing nuclear weapons in silos until they are completely eliminated. Their actions demonstrated that they had no real intention to decrease the U.S. nuclear arms production at all. Furthermore, it is most clear that the U.S. is expanding all new kinds of nuclear weapons systems. This means that Washington's insistence on its position for nuclear arms reduction makes the problem insoluble.

The U.S. statement concerning its refusal to negotiate and to sign the agreement for a complete ban on nuclear testing echoed like an open challenge to the nations and the UN that are struggling to prevent nuclear war and to strengthen peace and security among nations.

Concerning this discussion of the US government, Perez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary General, stated that many of the UN resolutions indicate the significance of the agreement for the complete cessation of nuclear testing. He said that because of this it was important to press forward for successful talks concerning this problem after some previous problems had been solved, including inspection. However, the U.S. did not pay any attention to this.

After setting its goals of military superiority over the USSR and the aims to [use] nuclear weapons to reach those goals, the present leadership in the White House accepted a plan concerning an increase in nuclear weapons basing. It was the U.S. President himself who made the announcement on 2 October 1981. To carry out that policy the U.S. created a new multiple warhead, the MX, Trident 1, Trident 2, and Pershing 2 missiles. They created a neutron weapon, and the special weapons: the B1 and Stealth bombers. The national defense policy announced by the Secretary of Defense Weinberger planned at least 23,000 new nuclear warheads over the next 10 years.

Therefore, it provides for the basic construction of new materials for starting nuclear war. These new strategic weapons and other systems must have new nuclear warheads installed in them. This is the reason that pushed the U.S. to violate the agreement and to carry out its testing. On the other hand, the US needed to have large production of the new nuclear bombs and nuclear tests without any obstruction.

In the first half of 1982 at the U.S. test site in Nevada a test was carried out for a weapon 1.5 times more powerful than that of the first half of 1981. The increase in these tests needed additional funding, and therefore the U.S. Department of Energy requested a budget double that which was used for the same purpose in 1980 for nuclear testing.

The second UN Special Session on disarmament paid special attention to the nuclear test ban. A majority of the nations [in the assembly] including some western nations agreed to have this problem solved immediately. The way to solve this problem completely is to have a total ban on nuclear testing. This is the immediate aim of the USSR, other socialist nations, and the nonaligned nations. Meanwhile, solutions for the Middle East problem were proposed. India, Mexico, Sweden, and some other nations proposed the cessation of nuclear weapons production. To do that they proposed the cessation of nuclear testing. The USSR stated in the UN General Assembly that they agreed with the idea; however, all proposals concerning the problem were rejected by the U.S.

The arms limitation committee started to work on 3 August. They decided to appoint a special committee to draft a nuclear test ban agreement. The U.S. agreed to join this work. However, based on the White House statement concerning nuclear testing there is a question as to whether the U.S. wants to use the arms limitation committee and the talks that have just begun to ban nuclear weapons in order to deceive world opinion and to accelerate testing at the same time.

It has already been made clear that the US is not only against a ban on nuclear testing but is also against limiting the power of the weapons tested. Because of this the US does not want to honor the USSR-U.S. agreement which was signed in 1974 which set a limit of 150 kilotons on underground nuclear weapons to be tested, as well as the agreement on the use of peaceful nuclear explosions, which was signed in 1976. The U.S. claimed it was no longer satisfied with the contents of the 1974 agreement concerning inspection drafted by the U.S. and the USSR. Even though this promise has not been ratified, the USSR and the U.S. made a previous statement that both would honor the different measures banning nuclear tests more powerful than 150 kilotons. However, the White House delegation stated that even though they had no evidence to claim that the USSR violated the agreement, the U.S. felt that there was some "uncertainty" in carrying out that agreement.

Along with taking lightly the agreement that had already been signed (SALT I) concerning the limitation on nuclear testing and the peaceful use of nuclear weapons, the US government uses its own interests to interfere with other nations. It tries to force other countries to do what it wants. Policies like this unbalance the world situation and also increase the danger of a nuclear

confrontation. Any irresponsible and unilateral steps taken regarding nuclear issues will have a most serious effect not only for the two powers and their allies, but also will affect human beings in every corner of the world.

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CSO: 4206/22

COMMENTARY HAILS RELATIONS WITH USSR

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 22 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Organize and Implement Well the Politburo Resolution Concerning the Successful Celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the USSR"]

[Text] On 16 October the Politburo of the LPRP Central Committee issued a resolution concerning the 60th anniversary celebration of the founding of the USSR on 30 December 1922. It is an important event in our people's political life. It is also a [source of] happiness for Lao people of all races to join this celebration of great solidarity with the Soviet people.

The entire party, the military, and the people should determinedly study and plan to deeply implement the resolution to yield actual results. First of all we must know and believe in the great achievements of the Soviet people over the past 60 years under the honored and glorious leadership of the USSR Communist Party, the party of the great Lenin, which went through many difficulties. They fought bravely to defend the first socialist government in the world. They defeated internal and external enemies, and successfully constructed socialism. Today they are still constructing the material and technical bases of communism which actively confirms the excellent characteristics and power of socialism. It is a clear mirror for carrying out an equal rights policy among nations that are struggling for freedom, peace, and a good life for their people. Meanwhile, it confirms that the USSR is a diamond-hard fortress for peace. It mobilizes strong morale, and it is a place to lean on and trust in by the nations of the world that are struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

The Soviet people's persistence and courage and their enormous sacrifices in the Great Patriotic War to protect their fatherland and to save the masses from the Fascists opened a new era in world history, and created a victory for socialism in many countries. World socialism has now expanded to all continents where the USSR is their support. It has become a great and powerful force for a new era, and an element [which will] decide the direction of human society.

In the consistent policies of the USSR whose aim is to protect and improve world peace and to ease tensions, many important peace initiatives, especially the USSR's announcement that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons, gained wide admiration from the world.

To Laos the USSR has given a great deal of support and assistance which has been very effective for the Lao revolution. Therefore "working to increase solidarity and cooperation in all aspects with the USSR and other socialist countries is an unchanging long-term policy, and the principle of our party and government..." (plenum of the Third Congress of the LPRP). To carry out the duty and policy is an act of deep gratitude toward the party, and government, and the Soviet people.

The establishment and development of the USSR was a victory of the great October revolution. It was a great victory for the national policy of Lenin, the party, and the Soviet government. It was a historical event that has deep international meaning. It was the great festive day of the Soviet people, the people of fraternal socialist countries, and the workers who are progressing worldwide. Therefore, on this glorious occasion the entire party, the military, and all of our people must absorb and carry out the resolution of the politburo of the Central Committee and the LPRP concerning the joyful celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR in all forms, so that everyone will deeply understand the meaning of the USSR's history and the great achievements of the Soviet people in socialist and communist construction. This makes our people clearly understand the great support and assistance of the USSR with its spirit of socialist internationalism for the Lao people's revolution. This is very important. What is next is to raise our people's confidence in the new regime and in the prosperous future of the nation, to improve the power of the national mass solidarity to be more unified than ever, and to increase solidarity, friendship, and cooperation in all aspects with the USSR and fraternal socialist countries and advanced world powers. Right now we must successfully mobilize the emulation of the 1982 government plan's implementation in order to score achievements to greet the seventh anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR (2 December) along with mobilizing many forms of active movements to make the festive day of the two countries, Laos and the USSR, a great, happy, and meaningful day.

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CSO: 4206/20

SOVIET EXPERTS' ASSISTANCE AT BRIDGE SITE DESCRIBED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 3 Nov 82 p 2

[Article: "Progress on Nam Kading Bridge Construction"]

[Excerpts] Construction of the Nam Kading Bridge is one of many projects in the first Five Year Plan of the government, having been started in 1981. Not long ago our reporter visited the construction site. At that time technicians, engineers, and workers in all sections were determinedly emulating in their own work. Some groups were installing water drainage at the entrance to the bridge head; other groups were drilling stones to be dynamited, bulldozing soil away from the bridge head, pouring concrete, making rafts, and other kinds of work. Soviet experts were participating in each kind of work. Everyone we saw all worked together creatively without thinking it was tiresome, especially the Soviet experts who contributed all their efforts to this construction with no concern for the burning sun. The leader of the Soviet construction personnel told our reporter that they will do their best to complete this bridge according to the expected level, particularly in this coming dry season which will be the deciding factor in our basic victory in pouring reinforced concrete to encase the supports, especially the sixth support that is considered to be more difficult than most. It is to be in water 14 to 17 meters deep.

Comrade Hom-On, the chief who is responsible for technical aspects told us that the Nam Kading Bridge construction will have a total of 4 large sections. Up to this point they have succeeded in bulldozing 30 percent of the total of 56,000 cubic meters of dirt from the bridge head to be carried away. They have also succeeded in drilling and dynamiting 70 percent of the total of 42,000 cubic meters of stone from the entrance to the bridge head, and in pouring 30 percent of a total of 4,400 cubic meters of concrete. In the bridge support construction 100 percent success was obtained in putting in 3 supports: the third, fourth, and seventh. Another 3 supports are 50 percent complete: the first, second, and eighth. The construction of the ninth, fifth, and sixth supports will be started this month. Moreover, the water drainage pipes at the entrance to the bridge head are almost finished.

The Nam Kading Bridge project is one operation carried out with the cooperation of the USSR. This bridge is steel-reinforced concrete 347 meters long and 10 meters wide. According to the plan it is expected to be completed at the end of 1985. It will be able to carry 80 tons. It is important for going back and forth and to transport goods on Route 13. It will contribute as much as any project to the economic construction of Laos.

AUSTRALIAN-AIDED REPAIR FACILITY REPORTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 20 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Simountha Silichaleum: "Progress at the Soksai Machine Repair Shop"]

[Excerpt] The old Soksai boxing ring in the old regime has become a small repair enterprise for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Irrigation Ministry. Any day now it will become a modern factory for repairing and maintaining heavy machinery meeting international standards under the clear-sighted leadership of the party which guides the direction for improvement and for economic base construction to make the factory expand, according to the policy line for the transformation and construction of socialism.

Over ten meters away from the highway to Ban Dong Paleb, Tong Toun Canton, Chanthaboury District, Vientiane Capital, Soksai Factory is a modern heavy machinery repair and maintenance factory to serve machinery work in the middle of the nation. It uses modern machines in all work areas with funds from the Australian government together with the budget of the LPDR.

At the end of 1981 irrigation construction company no 1 was assigned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Irrigation to be a driving force in all the work. There are 25 Lao cadres, mechanics, and workers, along with 1 machinery expert from Australia who was assigned to work in this factory. They are all satisfied with this work and have actively and diligently started to carry out their specialized task. Since 1 January 1982 they have been able to extensively repair 14 [vehicles] and inspected and maintained 53 heavy and light vehicles. The vehicles brought in for repairs were bulldozers, cranes, scrapers, and steam rollers. They are now hurriedly repairing 2 more D8 bulldozers.

Comrade Tanavong of the committee responsible for the factory told us that first of all they have to check the condition of the broken-down vehicles in order to make a systematic list of repairs. The first bulldozer is 90 percent completed, and the second one is 30 percent completed. Besides these there are many vehicles to be inspected and prepared for repairs. They are parked scattered around the factory. They also go out to repair vehicles at many different construction sites around the country using repair trucks equipped with a fairly complete set of modern tools. The trucks carry gas, gas pumps, paint sprayers, and water for cleaning vehicles at the same time.

Comrade Chanthaboun, chief of the committee responsible for the factory and also the chief of the mechanics, told our reporter that most of the tools and repair vehicles are from Australia according to an assistance and cooperation project, as well as from other nations.

Meanwhile, they are also creative in assembling and installing an engine which is able to lift up 7 tons of machinery. They produced steel tables, tools, and necessary equipment. Recently he has also led the mechanics and workers in repairing, inspecting, and maintaining many heavy and light vehicles. They have also repaired vehicles which had not moved for 2-3 years and restored them to a usable condition.

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CSO: 4206/22

ECONOMICS, POPULATION STATISTICS REPORTED, DIFFICULTIES NOTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 27, 28 Oct 82 pp 2, 4

['Conversation with the Editor' Column: "How Much Was the 1980 National Production"]

[Excerpt] [Question] 1. What was the value of the 1980 national production? 2. What was the 1980 and 1981 economic growth in Laos? 3. It has been said that the Lao population in the last decade was three million, and now there are 3.9 million people. Is this true? If you have detailed birth and death rates and children in each province and for each year in the past, including the population growth rates, please let us know. Thank you. Phouthon, a high school student in Dong Dok Teacher's College.

[Answer] As you already know we are having numerous difficulties. Thus, we have many work systems. However, the primary work depends on our workers who are not used to the work and who work without a plan. Sometimes there is a plan but they do not follow it, and this delays the work system. However, this work policy has been improved. In the past as well as now a big improvement in the process has been carried on as you already know. There has been improvement in machinery, management, and administration, as well as in different enterprises all aiming to build up the expansion forces for our future national development. Each cadre must have both ability and expertise at the same time, and we cannot afford to lack any of them. You yourself are like all others who have absolute belief in the clearsighted leadership of the party. The party as well as the government is concerned with the standard of living of the people, as well as development in the first Five Year Plan.

[28 Oct 82 p 2]

Each set task has been indicated for each one to carry out. Whenever we complete the work in the first plan we will have a firm base on which to continue carrying out the second plan. Carrying out the new revolutionary tasks is difficult and confusing. We are not used to it. When this happens work expansion as well as ideology is delayed, and it cannot meet the demands and the situation. However, these problems will only be temporary. It is not a permanent problem at all. We believe that we will certainly make it in the future.

1 and 2. Based on a report to the congress by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on 6 January 1981, in the last 5 years (1975-1980) agricultural and forestry production has been expanded in all aspects and has made admirable progress. The outstanding achievement was in capacity. Food production nationwide in 1980 was 300,000 tons over that in 1975. This was the first time in our country's history we were able to break the record for rice growing, with more than one million tons harvest per year. That year the total national income and expenses was balanced. Other agricultural work involved farmers' cultivating almost 100,000 hectares of new paddies. The irrigation ditches and irrigation system was expanded to water 114,200 hectares. The dry season rice farming areas were increased by a factor of three. The edible plant and industrial tree-growing areas were doubled. Many different agricultural machines were increased by a factor of three. Many different kinds of domestic animals were greatly increased. There was an increase of 350,000 in oxen and buffalo when compared with 1975. As for forestry, 1.5 million hectares were surveyed. Each year there is 30 percent increase in the exploitation of forest products, including many valuable ones.

The socialist transformation in agriculture since 1977 has been the conversion to agricultural co-ops nationwide. In 1979 the process was expanded in 52 percent of the cantons, and 26 percent of the villages in the entire nation. Approximately 40 percent of the farmers in paddy cultivating areas have joined agricultural co-ops.

3. Generally speaking, the population figures have greatly increased, but how much the increase is we do not yet know. Some papers have said 3.5 million, and some have said 3.9 million. We should wait for the new population census which started at the beginning of this year, and it is believed that accurate figures will be available in the near future. We do not know the birth and death rates yet [because] the majority of the Lao people are not born in hospitals. (This means most of our rural people give birth in the old way without having to depend on hospitals). Therefore, medical circles have not been able to keep good statistics. As you know, Lao babies are often born at home, and traditional remedies (lying by the fire after childbirth) are used. This system is also effective.

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CSO: 4206/22

FISH RATION PROCEDURE, PRICING DESCRIBED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 23 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Each Section Must Keep Books for Fish Purchase"]

[Text] The Nam Ngum Fishing Company told us that on 16 October 1982 a meeting was held concerning the company's fish distribution to serve cadres, workers, and the masses. It was held under the chairmanship of the Vientiane provincial administrative committee along with representatives of 23 sections from ministries, committees, departments, and many offices.

The meeting discussed and exchanged ideas for a considerable length of time. Then mutual agreement was reached on different issues concerning fish distribution for the Nam Ngum Fishing Company in Vientiane, as follows:

1. fish purchasing books: each ministry and committees equivalent to ministries are to make fish purchasing books for their own units with verification from the unit as to the number of personnel covered by each fish purchasing book. Their validity will then be certified by the director of the fishing company for fish purchasing. Two types of books are to be issued: one is an individual book issued only for deputy ministers, equivalent levels, and higher. The second is a collective purchasing book issued for departments. Both types of books must be issued this week. An announcement is to be made to use these new books.
2. Fish purchasing requests. It was agreed to have the company arrange things [at] the meeting of administrative levels nationwide, but to emphasize provisions according to quantity only on the opening and closing days. For other days, things will not be fixed [as to amount]. As for individual requests for house celebrations, weddings, funerals, etc., these should be assigned to the ministries and units involved to make the supplies by themselves. This means the company will not accept this type of request.
3. Allocation. The daily fish breakdown is based on the amount of fish and then on the number of personnel in each unit.
4. The distribution point is located between the old Socimac company and the old Vieng Lao sport shop. Shop no 3 sells at the administrative price. Shop no 4 sells at the state enterprise price.

Shops that will sell to the government level will be set up separately. Temporarily distribution is now being done at Shop no 4.

5. Tables for fish distribution. The first type of book is to be used daily. The second type of book is to be used according to the allocation table. Thus, all ministries and units are divided into 2 equal sections based on the number of their personnel.

One ministry section can buy fish on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The other ministry section can buy fish on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

On Sunday it will sell to all ministries without restriction.

It is agreed that the Defense Ministry and Interior Ministry can buy fish every day, but they have to decrease the amount of fish they can buy.

The allocation tables for which ministry and which day will be announced later.

6. The hours for selling fish will be from 8 o'clock on each morning. It is agreed that no distribution will be made at night in order to avoid confusion in unloading fish from trucks, and to avoid spoilage while waiting for distribution to units on the next day. Therefore, we hereby announce that all ministries and units follow the resolution of the congress.

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CSO: 4206/22

FORESTRY OPERATIONS, LUMBER EXPORTS REPORTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 22 Oct 82 p 2

[Article: "1982 Achievements in Forestry"]

[Text] Our forests are a rich and most important natural resource. They are also of great value for the national economy and for the standard of living for Lao people of all nationalities.

The Forestry Department which is responsible for this work pointed out to our reporter that in 1982, the second year of the First Five-Year Plan of the party, the Forestry Department has widely paid attention to and expanded forestry operations in its new phase.

Surveying is the most important work. It is the "staff work" of the next step: tree-cutting. Thus, it is being paid more attention than in years past. In the 1982 dry season, in only five provinces 429,625 hectares of forest were surveyed, including 300,000 hectares of mixed forests in Vientiane Province, 2,188 hectares of resin trees in Luang Prabang, 65,000 hectares of Burmese ebony and "Kham phi" in Khammouan Province, 56,000 hectares in Savannakhet Province, and 3,477 hectares of pine trees in Saravane Province.

Tree-cutting is divided among two sections: the center and localities. The total amount of wood cut was 70,074.171 cubic meters, including 35,623.627 cubic meters at the central echelon, which is 89.03 percent of the entire plan. This is mostly Burmese ebony, "Kham phi," Brazilian rosewood, and 'Bak' wood. As for distribution, in 1982 in only 7 provinces, Vientiane, Khammouan, Savannakhet, Saravane, Champassak, and Attapeu, 7,132.781 cubic meters were sawn for distribution to different [government] units and the people for house construction. This amount included 1,952.355 cubic meters sawn at the central echelon, which is 98.11 percent of the plan. The export of Burmese ebony wood amounted to 2,713 cubic meters, 50 Burmese ebony logs, 200 cubic meters of teakwood, 5,129.767 cubic meters of Brazilian rosewood and "Kham phi," 47 rough-surface pieces of wood amounting to 12.85 cubic meters, and 1,450 cubic meters of lumber. Besides cutting trees they also found 3,173.645 tons of forest products in which 3,092.324 tons were obtained in the localities, exceeding the plan by 7.12 percent. These forest products are mostly rattan, stick lac, benzoin, animal bones, and cutch trees, which brought in a lot of income to the nation.

Besides tree-cutting, in 1982 the Forestry Department also attentively protected and improved the forests. This is an important operation because in the past the forests were extensively destroyed by highland farming and nonsystematic tree-cutting. Because of this, and in order to implement the order of the Council of Ministers, the Forestry Department has opened training for the people so they can understand the value of the forests. At the central echelon a short course concerning forest protection and controls has now been opened to cadres, and more than 70 people are attending. Moreover, they also seeded 258,985 young trees and planted 69.72 hectares of trees. By paying attention to this, they have been able to stop the destruction of the forests, and have also convinced the mountain people to make their living by engaging in settled agriculture.

The Forestry Department also told us that for the future direction for 1983 in particular, they will survey and allot 205,000 hectares of forest and cut 400,000 cubic meters of wood. They will also set up the Nam Souang tree seedling production center as a place for research on tree strains for distribution nationwide. At the beginning it should be able to seed young trees for 50,000 hectares. This is fairly hard work; however, they believe that this work will certainly be achieved according to the set plan.

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CSO: 4206/20

BRIEFS

SARAVANE TRADE--Vientiane (KPL)--Officials of the Saravane Province and District store have actively served the local population during this productive season. During this period, they sold the population a good number of farm implements, 67,227 m of fabrics, 5,252 bedspreads, 6,470 skirts (sinh), 3,694 shirts and pants, 545 mats, 1,630 pairs of shoes, 2,788 wads of cotton and 10,419 spools of thread. At the same time, this store also purchased forest products from regional inhabitants, i.e., 25 tons of coffee, 92 kg of peanuts, 992 kg of cadamomes and more than 5 tons of rosin. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 30 Oct 82 p 2] 11915

MPR AID--Vientiane (KPL)--A gift from the government of the Mongolian People's Republic was presented on 28 October to the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic at the Ministry of Trade in Vientiane. This gift consisted of 50,000 cans of preserved meat, 6,500 pairs of shoes and 1,000 pairs of sandals. The presentation and acceptance took place between Mr Orsooguin Nyamaa, special ambassador and plenipotentiary of the MPR to Laos, and Mr Chanpheng Bounnaphon, deputy minister of trade, in the presence of Mr Nousay Sitthisay, deputy minister of industry, crafts and forests. On that occasion, Chanpheng Bounnaphon expressed his thanks and gratitude to the Mongolian people, government and party, which have constantly granted significant and effective aid to the Lao people, government and party on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and genuine, sound proletarian internationalism, thus contributing successfully to the work of socialist security and construction in the LPDR. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 29 Oct 82 p 3] 11915

SRV-AIDED SERUM FACTORY--Vientiane (KPL)--On 12 October, the Public Health Service of Vientiane Prefecture celebrated the successful construction of the foundation for the second serum factory of Setthathirath Hospital in Vientiane Prefecture. Honoring the ceremony with their presence were Mr Ponnem Dalalay, deputy minister of public health, Mr Bounma Mythong, secretary of the Party Committee and deputy chairman of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Prefecture, and respective high officials. Mr Nguyen Xuan, special ambassador and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos, was also present. The new factory, whose construction began in mid-May, is in the experimental stage. It produced 1,100 [liters] of various serums in September. It has now started its normal production, with a capacity of 120 to 150 l every 4 hours, thus it is able to satisfy the serum needs of all hospitals in the prefecture. Laos presently has four serum factories and three others will be built in the future in Oudomxay, Luang Prabang and Champassak Provinces. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 16 Oct 82 p 3] 11915

BANK DEPOSITS--Vientiane (KPL)--The film projection unit of Attapeu Province and Propaganda Service officials of Champassak and Paksong Districts, Champassak Province, deposited 43,838 kip in the State Savings Bank during the third quarter, with 37,976 kip from the film projection unit. This gesture contributes to the accumulation of state capital in the work of national security and building a new socialist economic base in our country. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 20 Oct 82 p 4] 11915

FOREIGN TEACHERS IN VIENTIANE--That morning (9 October 1982) there was an especially lively atmosphere at the Vientiane Senior High School club after being closed for almost 2 months. There was an official ceremony to open the new 1982-1983 academic year. Vientiane Senior High School is a large school consisting of many teaching cadres, teachers, and students of many races from many localities and provincial areas all over the nation. It is located in the middle of Vientiane Capital. In speaking about its growth, Mr Kong Phachan told us that this year there are 117 teachers in all, including 54 women: 48 science teachers, 75 sociology teachers, 18 language teachers, 2 science lab teachers, 1 French teacher, 6 foreign teachers including 4 women, 4 French and 2 Soviet, and administrative cadres totalling 41 people including 20 women. Number of rooms and total students: 15 classes of senior high 1st year with a total of 742 students including 357 girls; 5 Russian, 5 French, and 5 English classes; 15 classes of senior high 2nd year with a total of 661 students including 288 girls; 5 Russian, 5 French, and 5 English classes; 15 classes of senior high 3rd year with a total of 643 students including 313 girls. Language study is the same as senior high 1 and 2. The total number of students is 2046, 120 more than last year. There is a total of 45 classrooms. [Excerpts] [Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 16 Oct 82 p 2] 9884

CSO: 4206/22

FOOD-FOR-WORK PROGRAM PLANNED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Dec 82 p 6

[Text] MORE THAN half a million Filipino families in four regions stand to benefit from improved water supply and sanitation facilities over the next three years as a result of a new food-for-work assistance agreement between the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Philippine government.

The project documents were signed Wednesday by Economic Planning Minister Placido L. Mapa Jr. on behalf of the Philippine government and James C. Ingram, executive director of the WFP, on behalf of the assisting agency.

UNDER the project's plan of operations, the WFP (an agency of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization) will provide food aid in the form of wheat shipments amounting to 22,305 metric tons with a value of approximately \$5.07 million.

For every 1.2 kilos of wheat supplied by the WFP, the government will put one kilo of locally-produced good-quality rice. The rice will be distributed as an incentive to community members contributing their labor to the water supply and sanitation project at the rate of two kilos per man-day.

The target areas of the water supply and sanitation project are Regions V (Bicol), VI (Western Visayas), VII (Central Visayas) and VIII (Eastern Visayas). The project aims to provide low-income households in these regions with safe drinking water facilities, such as artesian wells and communal faucets, and with toilet facilities.

THE GOVERNMENT will actually be shouldering up to 90 percent of the cost of these activities, with the remaining 10 percent to come from community contributions in the form of cash, materials or unskilled labor. To mobilize the labor pool in each community, the food aid scheme was drawn up as a form of incentive for community project workers.

Moreover, the government will be contributing substantial counterpart funds, services and facilities in support of the WFP aid.

The water supply and sanitation project was conceived in recognition of the fact that only 47 percent of the rural Philippine population enjoys safe drinking water and toilet facilities.

The National Nutrition Council (NNC) has been designated as the overall project coordinating agency for the WFP assistance, supported by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Public Works and Highways. Policy matters will be coordinated through the External Assistance Staff of the National Economic Development Authority.

CSO: 4200/218

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

MNLF REBEL KILLED--Three persons have died and 7 others wounded in a Lanao del Norte shooting rampage. The shooting was believed pulled by a group of MNLF rebels. A PC [Philippine Constabulary] report today said the incident occurred last Wednesday at Barangay (Kodos), May-Igot town, Lanaodel Norte. Government troopers sent after the armed group killed one rebel; one soldier was wounded; an M-79 grenade launcher was recovered from the slain rebel. [Text] [OW111434 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Dec 82]

FIVE ARRESTED FOR SUBVERSION--In Quezon City three women and two men were arrested by Barangay guards yesterday for posting subversive posters along Aurora Boulevard. The posters denounced human rights violations, called for nationwide strikes, and demanded the release of arrested labor leaders. The posters bore the signature of Kilusang Mayo Uno, alleged to be a subversive group. The five were turned over to the police for the filing of charges of violation of the decree against possession of subversive materials. [Excerpts] [HK130032 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Dec 82]

DEMORALIZED MNLF 'LOST CAUSE'--The Moro National Liberation Front has ceased to be a potent threat to the national security and as an organization, as it is already a lost cause. This was the assessment by Philippine Army Chief General Josephus Ramas as he reviewed yearend reports of divisional commanders from the southern Philippines. Details on that story from (June Francisco): [Begin (Francisco) recording] Ramas said the movement was decimated by internal bickerings and strife, leadership rivalry and quarrels of commanders ranging from zones of responsibility, sharing of spoils to petty quarrels such as billings and titles of positions. Other problems that dog the organization are unpaid salaries and allowances, which greatly demoralize the members. This is compounded by the fact that while its leadership under Nur Misauri and other high-ranking members live in luxury abroad, the rank and file are left to the mercy of the elements and government operations. General Ramas further said the momentum of the movement lost steam when the government launched its policy of reconciliation and other programs aimed at uplifting the life of the Muslim population. [end recording] [Text] [HK130815 Manila Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Dec 82]

PRIVATE SECTOR STRENGTHENED--President Marcos aims to strengthen the share of the private sector in credit allocations in anticipation of a 15 percent expansion of credit facilities next year. To prepare for the eventuality, he formed

a committee headed by Prime Minister Cesar Virate to review and report immediately on the credit operations of governmental financial institutions. President Marcos expressed hopes that the credit expansion next year will help sustain an economic growth rate in the Philippines which is higher than this year's 2.5 percent, while keeping inflation slightly below the 10.4 percent mark. [Text]
[HK170048 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 16 Dec 82]

CSO: 4200/228

INDIAN STAND ON KAMPUCHEAN SEAT SCORED

BK160813 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Dec 82 p 22

[Editorial: "Partisan Host for Nonaligned"]

[Text] How fortunate for India that the last non-aligned summit was in Cuba when it was "decided by consensus" that the Cambodian seat should be left vacant. So India is merely following precedent, as it were, and keeping within rules set by others in not inviting anyone to represent Cambodia when it hosts the next conference next March. According to an Indian Government spokesman, a decision on inviting Cambodia can only be taken by the full conference once it opens.

It all sounds very fair, very virtuous. Until, of course, we cast our minds back to the Havana meeting in 1979. First, the Cubans, acting entirely on their own, decided that the Cambodians would not be invited to participate. Once the meeting opened, the non-aligned foreign ministers spent five days arguing over who should represent Cambodia. The Cubans, who only just happened to have invited Heng Samrin to pay an official visit while the meeting was going on, decided in the absence of agreement on the matter to refer it to a coordinating committee.

Several days later, at a plenary session, the Cuban chairman produced a draft paper saying that the foreign ministers were recommending that until there was a consensus on who represented Cambodia, the seat should be left vacant. Despite objections that the document did not reflect the consultations which had taken place on the subject, and despite opposition from 16 countries, the chairman decided otherwise. Declaring that there was a consensus on leaving the Cambodian seat vacant, he slammed his hammer and thereupon left the room.

Will India be using the same methods to ensure a similar "consensus" is obtained in March and so once again deprive the DK [Democratic Kampuchea] of its rightful place in the conference? The Indians are undoubtedly rather more sophisticated and less crude than the Cubans. But they are no less partisan on that issue and have twice in the past two years used their prerogative as host to deny entry to DK representatives wishing to participate in international gatherings. All indications are that the Indians will be playing the same game at the coming meeting.

Their statement at the last United Nations General Assembly is proof that they still cling to the lie that Heng Samrin and his fellow puppets are the legitimate representatives of Cambodia. In all probability, there is little we can do--in the short term--to change their minds. However, the tide of opinion both at the United Nations and in the non-aligned movement is going against them.

And sooner or later, they will have to recognise that they are wrong in condoning Vietnamese aggression and in giving comfort to Vietnam's puppets. Sooner or later, they must realise that such behaviour is unworthy of a great country, and a betrayal of the principles of the non-aligned movement of which India is a founder member.

CSO: 4200/226

KHMER ROUGE SEEN AS REAL WINNER IN UN KAMPUCHEAN VOTE

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 22 Nov 82 pp 33-35

[Article: "Asean Is the Mouthpiece For Democratic Kampuchea]

[Excerpts] The Victory (Sign of Defeat) of Asean

Asean and the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea won a resounding victory in the UN general assembly. Vietnam's motion that the representative of Democratic Kampuchea not be recognized by the United Nations was rejected by a vote of 90 to 29 with 26 countries abstaining. This was equivalent to the general assembly making a motion to give the seat to Democratic Kampuchea, which is headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, for the fourth straight year. But since then, Asean has not stopped helping this coalition government. Recently, the Asean countries made a motion at the UN general assembly asking that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Kampuchea in order to enable the Kampuchean people to choose their own future and to prevent foreign forces from interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. By making this motion, [Asean] was helping the coalition government indirectly. Because if Vietnam withdraws its troops from Kampuchea, the Heng Samring government, which is being propped up by the Vietnamese forces, will not be able to withstand the power of the coalition government, particularly that of the Khmer Rouge, which has more troops than the other groups and which is more skilled in combat than the other groups. Thus, the coalition government, or to put it simply, the Khmer Rouge, would again take control in Kampuchea. The [Khmer Rouge] controlled Kampuchea once before and this resulted in many Kampucheans being assassinated.

Concerning this victory, the ones who are happy are the Asean countries, which made a great effort in submitting the motion to the UN general assembly. But the one who is even happier is the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, which will benefit directly from this victory. This is particularly true for the Khmer Rouge, which, as stated above, is the group with the most power. Thus, if the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea is ever able to take control of Kampuchea in place of the Heng Samrin government, it is very likely that the Khmer Rouge will take control of the government. Thus, if Vietnam did agree to act in accord with this UN resolution, it is doubtful whether this victory, which is being praised by many groups, would actually bring any praiseworthy results. In particular, the consequences of this effort

would be much more serious for Thailand than for other countries. It would face increased problems in opposing threats from communist terrorists since the Khmer Rouge is being supported by China. At the same time, China is also giving support to the Thai communist terrorists. Thus, if the Khmer Rouge gains power, it will mean that the strength of the communist terrorists will increase too.

By itself, Vietnam would probably not dare go against the UN resolution. But Vietnam has a "big brother," the Soviet Union, that is providing much support. Even if Vietnam were willing [to abide by the resolution], the Soviet Union would definitely not be willing. Because as is known, in this region, both China and the Soviet Union are competing for influence in this area. When the Soviet Union aided Vietnam to the point where Vietnam was able to topple the Pol Pot government, which was being supported by China, Chinese influence in this region declined greatly. Since China is not present, the Soviet Union can expand its influence more easily. Thus, there is no possibility that the Soviet Union would agree to Vietnam withdrawing its forces in order to give China a chance to gain power in this region once again.

Thus, even though the resolution calling on Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea won more votes in the United Nations than the Asean countries had expected, Vietnam will undoubtedly ignore this resolution. Because as was stated in a previous edition of PATINYA, the United Nations is like a paper tiger and has no power to take action against a country that acts contrary to UN resolutions. Vietnam's refusal to act in accord with the UN resolution now or in the future is no different from what many other countries are doing, with the United Nations not having any power of its own. Even though Vietnam is very unhappy with this UN resolution, Vietnam is still confident that its failure to abide by this resolution will not have any effect on Vietnam, just as has been the case in the past, as long as it has the protection of a great power like the Soviet Union.

However, regardless of whether or not this victory by the Asean countries has the effect hoped for by many countries, this UN assembly produced something that is very interesting and that is worth thinking about. That is the trend and attitude of the Asean countries concerning the Kampuchean problem. In particular, concerning the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, Asean has given it so much support that it seems as if Asean is the mouthpiece of the Khmer coalition government even though in reality this coalition government has nothing tangible with which to defeat the Vietnamese forces. Thus, Asean's effort to exert pressure to enable the coalition government to succeed in driving Vietnam out of Kampuchea is wasted effort. Or if this effort should succeed, those who will be smiling the most will be the Khmer Rouge. And those who will be saddest will be the Asean countries, particularly Thailand.

11943

CSO: 4207/30

READER DESCRIBES CIA OPERATIONS, INVOLVEMENT IN THAILAND

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 9 Nov 82 p 4

[Letters column by Niranam Noname: "The CIA"]

[Text] The CIA is a large national organization that has played a very terrible role. It has even had influence over the U.S. government and over the governments of many underdeveloped countries.

As the "shadow" government, or second government, of the United States, it employs millions of people, including Americans and foreigners.

The U.S. intelligence organization has a very complex structure. There is:

1. The Defense Intelligence Agency, which gathers military intelligence abroad.
2. The National Security Agency, which gathers intelligence using computers.
3. The Bureau of Intelligence and Research, which gathers information on the policies of other countries.
4. The Atomic Energy Commission, which gathers intelligence on atomic secrets.
5. The Treasury Department, which collects information domestically about the people.
6. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which investigates communist activities.
7. The CIA (Central Intelligence Agency), which gathers intelligence concerning strategic plans.

As for the history of the CIA, it was formed in 1949 as a successor to the Office of Strategic Services after the Second World War. It was set up as an independent agency in accord with the U.S. National Security Act.

Its headquarters is located in the state of Virginia in the United States. Mr Allen Dulles was the first director and the man who planned the formation of this agency.

As for equipment used to carry on operations, it has much labor-saving equipment. And it uses modern technology (ultramodern) to carry out the activities of the CIA and the secret plans. It uses artificial satellites to take detailed pictures of the earth's surface for intelligence purposes. It also uses U2 spy planes, "yan kham kan wela" [time-control devices], UFOs (space satellites) and large computers.

Its yearly budget runs into the millions of dollars.

The CIA employs more than 1 million people. It makes use of important people in every country in the world. It hires and trains mercenaries and has training units both in the United States and abroad.

Its members are university graduates. CIA officials work in various places such as major offices, embassies, consulates and various U.S. units located in foreign countries. They pose as tourists. They work in UN agencies and they are even involved in diplomatic, trade, educational and political activities.

The Role of the CIA and Thailand

During the time of Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram and his right-hand subordinate, Police General Phao Sriyanon, opium trafficking was carried on on a world-wide scale, ore was smuggled abroad and sold, espionage activities were carried on, weapons trafficking was carried on and mercenaries were hired to fight in Laos.

The 93rd Division, with the involvement of the CIA, and the 150,000 men under the control of Vang Pao joined together to violate the sovereignty of Laos.

The role of the CIA officials in Thailand increased after the end of the Vietnamese War. They posed as employees of private and public aid organizations, as tourists, as scholars and as students with their families.

Their mission was to oppose the neutralist Lao government by using right-wing Lao groups and having them secretly flee into Thailand.

Besides this, there may be [CIA agents] in various circles in a country, such as in coup circles in an underdeveloped country.

Recently, the CIA sent aircraft over some strategic areas and used helicopters to fly secretly to jungle and mountain areas in Thailand.

It is said that the CIA has hired 20,000 young Thai men to fight in Laos and that it pays them 1,500 baht a month. Some politicians once gave ivory tusks to the head of the CIA as an honor.

OPINION POLL: GOVERNMENT BLAMED FOR POOR ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Bangkok PATINYA In thai 15 Nov 82 pp 6-10

[Article by Sirimana Sattamai: "The Results of an Opinion Poll On the Economic Problems: The Government Is the One Who Created the Problems"]

[Excerpt] The Government Is the One Who Has Created the Problems

The government has not achieved the results it should have in solving the economic problems since [personal] interests have interfered. Thus, the government's image in the eyes of the majority of the people is more negative than positive. The thing that confirms this is the result of an opinion poll taken to gain the views of students and [other] people on the economic problems. The poll was conducted by the research team of Dr Somchai Rakwichit of the Phithak Pracha Company Ltd. A total of 603 students were polled at four institutions between 1 and 7 September 1982. A total of 601 people were polled during the period 13-20 September 1982. To conduct this study, those involved were interviewed directly. Those interviewed were presented with two statements and asked to choose the one that they felt was nearest the truth, or that they agreed with the most. The two choices were:

A. Thailand's economic decline and difficulties are due in part to the world economic recession. But the main problem is that the government lacks stability and sincerity and is more interested in its own interests and its own survival than it is in the interests of the people in general.

B. Thailand's economic decline and difficulties have resulted mainly from the world economic recession, and this is beyond the capabilities of the Thai government to solve by itself even though it has made every effort possible.

The results were that 80.8 percent of the students felt that Thailand's economic problems stem mainly from the fact that the government lacks stability and is more concerned about its own interests than it is in the interests of the people in general (Choice A). Only 19.2 percent felt that Thailand's economic problems stem mainly from the effects of the world economic situation and that the government has made a great effort to solve the problems (Choice B).

When the students are divided according to sex and university, the differences in opinion are very small. It can be said that the students do not trust the government at all.

As for the people, 67.2 percent chose Choice A while 32.8 percent chose Choice B. When the people are divided according to sex and region, it can be seen that men and women hold views that are very similar. But the people in the different regions hold very different views. That is, the people in the south have a very bad impression of the government. This is followed, in order by those in Bangkok, the central region and the east, the northeast and the north. This is because the people in the various regions have different levels of political awareness, and their knowledge of the problems, or experience, is different. For example, the people in the south are considered to have high political awareness and great interest in the country's problems. Thus, they are well informed about the government. And the people living in Bangkok are in close contact with the government and are thus more aware of what is bad about the government than are people in other regions.

Besides this, another point worth noting is that, comparing the students with the people, a larger percentage of students rejected, or refused to accept, the government. This may be because the students are at an age when they are in school studying and have thus had a greater opportunity than the people to follow matters and learn about the government. This enables them to analyze things to determine whether the government is working in the interests of the people or in the interests of itself and its friends.

However, in summary, the majority of the students and people felt that the government is not sincere about solving the economic problems that have arisen and working for the well-being of the people. [They feel that] the government is interested only in its own profits or that it considers everything from the standpoint of what it can do to ensure its own survival or to hang on to power. Thus, as long as it is incapable of convincing the students and people of its good intentions in administering the country, the government cannot hope to receive the cooperation and support of the majority of students and people. This is very dangerous to the security of the country. If it reaches the point where the students and people can no longer put up with this, events similar to those of 14 October may occur. And we will not be lucky like before because, at present, the CPT is fully prepared to intervene in order to turn the situation to its own advantage so it can gain state power. If that happens, Thailand may fall, like Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

Table 1: The views of the students on Thailand's economic problems. Divided according to sex and university.

Choice	Total (%) N=603	Sex (%)		University (%)			
		Women	Men	KU	TU	CU	RU
		N=274	N=329	N=120	N=120	N=120	N=243
A	80.8	79.9	81.5	79.2	82.5	80.0	81.1
B	19.2	20.1	18.5	20.8	17.5	20.0	18.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

[Note: KU: Kasetsart University; TU: Thammasat University; CU: Chulalongkorn University; RU: Rhamkhamhaeng University]

Table 2: The views of the people on Thailand's economic problems. Divided according to sex and region.

Choice	Total (%) N=601	Sex (%)		Region (%)				
		Women	Men	North	South	Northeast	Central + East	Bangkok
		N=194	N=407	N=104	N=104	N=95	N=185	N=113
A	67.2	69.1	66.3	59.6	72.1	62.1	68.6	71.7
B	32.8	30.9	33.7	40.4	27.9	37.9	31.4	28.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

11943

CSO: 4207/30

EDITORIAL ECHOES BBC PESSIMISM ON ECONOMY

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 15 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Good Aspect of the BBC"]

[Text] On the evening of 11 November, the BBC radio in London presented a news analysis concerning Thailand. It reported that a World Bank statement on Thailand's economic situation and political progress had stated that the situation was still very bleak and precarious and that the people had not benefited very much, gaining neither economic security nor wealth from the goods exported.

Besides commenting on Thailand's economic problems, the BBC report also discussed the role of the RTA CINC. It said that he is not ready to carry out a coup, saying that the forces are not yet ready.

Several days later, in an interview, the RTA CINC said that the BBC cannot be believed. He said that, since he has supported the government, why would he carry out a coup? And he said that the people who had sent such reports and data to the BBC were muddleheaded. He said that these people are the slaves of foreigners and that the foreigners who had written these reports were evil people.

We feel that this BBC report, which was broadcast throughout the world, must be divided into two parts, that is, the part concerning the Thai economy and the part concerning a coup.

Concerning the part on the economy, we feel that these are data that have caused us to worry. This is true even though articles written about Thailand, articles that have praised Thailand for being able to solve the economic problems or for having the fifth or eight strongest monetary position in the world, have been discussed in cabinet meetings.

We have warned [people] not to become so complacent after reading articles whose authors do not know the facts or whose authors have not investigated things carefully that such data are presented [as facts] at cabinet meetings. We are all well aware of what our problems are. These include the fact that the people's cost of living is constantly rising, the income of the people

is not enough to meet expenditures, the farmers are not receiving a good price for their produce, there is a great balance of trade and balance of payments deficit and so much money has had to be borrowed from various financial institutions to develop the country that there is a fear that we are not free to set our own policies since things depend on our financial backers.

Thus, this part of the BBC report should be given attention in order to see the real situation. As for solving the problems, if we do not understand the problems and do not know what our real situation is, we will not be able to solve the problems or hit the real targets.

As for the part concerning the RTA CINC, this report by the BBC definitely had to displease the RTA CINC, even though what it said was untrue. For example, it said that he did not have enough strength and would have to wait for a better chance. But actually, every army commander in chief has forces. As for this army commander in chief, saying that he does not have the strength is a big lie.

The RTA CINC's displeasure with this report is a good omen for making progress toward democracy. Apprehension about whether there will or will not be an election is declining and rumors about a coup are declining too. Since the person with the largest forces is disgusted by the reports of a coup, how could this not be considered to be a good sign?

The fact that the RTA CINC feels that the BBC's report is dirty is the good aspect of this.

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CSO: 4207/30

THAILAND

DIVISION COMMANDER: MASSIVE AMOUNTS OF GOODS SOLD ON PRK BORDER

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 13 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Concern About Illegal Border Trading"]

[Excerpt] The 2nd Division is "worried" about illegal border trading. An inspection showed that the stores were registered but that they were not open for business. Contraband goods are being sold. Even though quotas have been cut in half, large quantities are still being sold. Besides this, much medicine is being sold. At the same time, Vietnamese soldiers have defected and stated that many more will defect because they are tired of the fighting.

After the 2nd Division took responsibility for the area along the border between Thailand and Kampuchea in place of the 9th Division, a problem arose concerning the trading activities of merchants in Wattana Nakhon, Aranaprathet and Ta Phra Ya districts. The problem arose because many of the goods [being traded] were on the government's list of restricted goods. This is the reason that this area of responsibility was affected.

Major General Prachum Phibunphanawat, the commander of the 2nd Division, talked with reporters on the afternoon of 12 November. He said that, concerning the measures for sending in goods for sale, officials sent to make inspections had discovered that about 90 percent of the stores that had asked for permission to engage in trade in accord with the law had not opened their stores for business as usual. They had asked for the right to engage in trading in accord with the control announcement and stocked their stores with cloth as a "front." But they are actually smuggling goods and selling them along the border. "I know this because goods are being sold along the border in greater quantities than normal," said Major General Prachum.

The commander of the 2nd Division said that the military does not want to cause trouble for the people concerning consumer goods. But it is feared that these goods will fall into the hands of those with bad intentions toward the country. Even though permission to open a store is given twice a month per case, it is the textile stores that have asked for permission the most. Even though half have been eliminated, people are still requesting permission to sell 318,000 meters of cloth a month. But the population of Aranyaprathet is only 55,000 people and so this is far in excess of the amount needed.

As for prohibited goods, in addition to cloth, Major General Prachum revealed that other prohibited goods include medicines, which flow in at the rate of 210,000 tablets, 250,000 capsules, 8,000 bottles of vaccine and 200,000 packets of powdered medicine a month. Concerning all this medicine that is brought in and sold here, most is medicine for treating malaria. After medicines come matches and shoes. "All these goods are surely not just for the people living here," said Major General Prachum. And he repeated that he is getting tired of having to consider requests for permission to bring in goods. Because at present, 1,178 trading licenses have been issued. But only 178 stores have actually been opened. The other 1,000 stores are "phantoms."

11943

CSO: 4207/30

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TEACHERS SENTENCED BY PHU KHANH COURT FOR BRIBERY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 19 Oct 82 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Phu Khanh: Trial of Teachers Accused of Receiving Bribes in Entrance Examination"]

[Text] The People's Court of Phu Khanh Province has just tried four teachers convicted of bribery during the grade 10 entrance examination of school year 1980-1981 at Hoang Hoa Tham School, Dien Khanh District.

Le Chinh and Huynh Dung, two local general school teachers, accepted bribes from students and asked Pham Hon and Tran Thai Loc, two grading teachers, to alter the examination papers and to raise the grades of these students, who later were admitted to the class. Le Chinh and Pham Hon twice accepted bribes from a student who had failed and altered his papers to make him pass the examination.

Le Chinh, Huynh Dung, Pham Hon and Tran Thai Loc received bribes from 20 families of students, with Le Chinh accepting 3,325 dong, Huynh Dung 1,250 dong and Pham Hon 1,500 dong.

On the basis of the regulation on punishment of bribery, the court sentenced Le Chinh to 4 years of imprisonment, Huynh Dung 3 years of imprisonment, Pham Hon 2 years of imprisonment and Tran Thai Loc 1 year of suspended sentence.

5598

CSO: 4209/100

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

LAO LAW OFFICERS' GROUP--Hanoi VNA 29 Nov--A group of law officers of the Lao people's army has paid a fortnight's visit here at the invitation of the Defence Ministry. The delegation was led by Major-General Padith Thiengtham, president of the military court. It compared notes with concerned bodies and was received by Deputy Defence Minister Lieutenant-General Le Quang Hoa.
[Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 29 Nov 82 OW]

CSO: 4200/234

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VU CAN ARTICLE ON 1972 U.S. AIR OFFENSIVE

OW141757 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 14 December--On 18 December 1972 the Nixon-Kissinger administration launched a strategic offensive against the headquarters of the war for the liberation of southern Vietnam with the unconcealed aim: To force Vietnam to accept the U.S. terms at the Paris talks. But this lightening attack ended in complete failure as was later acknowledged by the Pentagon itself.

Following are large excerpts of an article by Vu Can published in the Hanoi monthly review VIETNAM COURIER reminiscing on those fateful days: The strategic air attack of the U.S. Air Force against north Vietnam lasted 12 days and nights from 18 December to 29 December 1972, and on the least expected occasion, the Christmas season. In earlier years, at this time, it had been customary to agree, tacitly if not formally, to a ceasefire so that the Catholic community in Vietnam could celebrate together with their fellow believers throughout the world. Moreover, the Paris talks were nearing their final stage and the hopes for "a peace at hand" had never been so great in Vietnam, in the United States and elsewhere in the world.

For 12 days and nights on end the U.S. Air Force sent from 500-700 sorties of tactical aircraft and 130-150 sorties of B-52 strategic bombers daily to north Vietnam. Apart from the two main targets which were Hanoi and Haiphong, U.S. planes showered bombs on 11 towns including Thai Nguyen, Viet Tri and Vinh, 14 district towns and 300 villages. The 1972 Christmas "present" of the White House to the Vietnamese people included 100,000 tons of bombs which represented an explosive force five times that of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima....

Of course, Washington planned its crime with utmost lucidity. It maintained absolute secrecy, meaning to inflict a crippling blow on the adversary without a word being said, and on the other hand, to muzzle its victims by obliterating the voice of Vietnam radio right in the first raid. If things had happened as planned by the strategists and electronic computers of the Pentagon this would have been a very swift and definitive blow that would have given Vietnam no time to react and would have presented the world with a fait accompli when the news finally reached the outside.

Anyone who witnessed the strategic attack of the U.S. Air Force against north Vietnam cannot help shudder even now as they recollect those days. Daylight was the time for the operation of the tactical air force. The attack aircraft

would bomb or search out aircraft, radar stations, flak emplacements, rocket launchers, mig's shelters, fuel and ammunition depots, infantry gun nests of the militia...in short all the targets which were either constantly on the move or were carefully camouflaged and defended and as such posed a deadly threat to the American pilots. The B-52 fleets usually operated at night. For consecutive nights from 18 December the population of Hanoi and Haiphong could see these monsters coming from the West where lies neighbouring land. In the inky night they flew in broad V formation defiantly blinking their signals while moving slowly, inexorable to their targets.

In the shelters deep underground one would hear their arrival from a long distance. At first they sounded like the roar of the sea, ominous, mysterious and oppressive. Then when the bombs began raining, the shelter would rock and roll like a ship on a rough sea. The moment seemed interminable.

"Whose turn would be next?" Everyone was asking himself because nobody thought they could possibly survive if they were in the area of a carpet bombing.

In Hanoi alone, during these 12 frightful days and nights, the B-52s carpet-bombed 353 places inside and outside the city, causing particularly heavy destruction at Van Dien, Me Tri, An Duong, Luong Yen, Kham Thien, Gia Lam, Yen Vien, Co Loa...the compound of the Bach Mai Hospital, a major treatment and research centre of the country with 1,200 sick beds and 50 laboratories was virtually obliterated. Eight foreign embassies were also hit, the worst being the French Embassy where the main building was badly hit and the charge d'affaires seriously wounded. He was taken to the hospital but died later....

The B-52 stratofortresses were first used in the Vietnam War on the 18th of June 1965 exactly 7 years 6 months before the blitz on Hanoi and Haiphong. They had made regular bombings against the stationing areas of the south Vietnam liberation armed forces deep in the jungle. But these were mostly ineffective due to the elusiveness of their adversary. These giant bombers are not visible to the naked eye because they fly at a very high altitude. They can be detected from the ground by sheer experience, and can be firmly identified only when the first carpet of bombs shakes the earth like rolling thunder, as for the B-52 crews, they had the self-confidence of an executioner in front of his tied-up victim. They knew perfectly that they were out of harm's way and any danger to their lives could only come from some technical trouble in the air.

The same confidence remained intact as they were ordered to fly into north Vietnam, until the results of the electronic computers of the Pentagon proved to be too simplistic. First, there were several elements of surprise for the F-111s when they were detected by ground radar and met with a dense fire network from the machineguns and other infantry rifles specifically posted on flat ground or on flat-roofed buildings to ambush low-flying aircraft. The flak emplacements were so positioned to weave a crossfire around aircraft flying at medium altitude. But the surprise was complete for the B-52 armada by SAM2 missiles which had been improved right on the Vietnamese soil to attain the necessary range.

And only a few minutes after these "fire-spitting dragons" went into action, the "Mig" interceptors from their ambush places shot into the high sky thanks

to a system of rocket-propulsion and did the remaining job. The first night of the blitz also witnessed the first downing of the supposedly invincible B-52 flying fortresses. The fall of a super bomber in the night sky of Hanoi is something to be remembered for life. From very high a ball of fire flared up and grew gradually until it became a blaze lighting up a wide area that made a newspaper readable one kilometre away:

Also on that first night, amidst the thunder of bombs and gunfire, at the Thong Nhat Hotel, which was called "Metropole" in French times, a waitress hurriedly took off her apron and picked up a rifle to join the militia in shooting at low-flying aircraft on top of the hotel. "Are not you afraid?" a foreign reporter asked. "Don't you see that houses are falling down all around?" "Houses may go down," she replied, "but the Vietnamese will never fall." At other times this might sound a bit high-flown but it did not at that moment, especially when the first B-52 was set ablaze over the sky in Hanoi and the public address system of the city announced that the suburban militia had captured the first B-52 airmen. More and more B-52s were shot down on the following nights, reaching a record of five planes on the single night of 26 December over Hanoi alone. People danced and cheered at the gun emplacements and in air-raid shelters, and flocked together to ferret out the fugitive downed airmen while fragments of the shattered aircraft fell all over the city. The White House and the Pentagon had intended to engineer a tragedy right in the cradle of the Vietnamese nation, a wound that would be remembered for life by every Vietnamese. But the riposte was so severe, so surprising and so effective that the enemy himself was dumbfounded....

Within 12 days and nights the U.S. Air Forces lost 81 aircraft including 23 B-52 stratofortresses and five tactical F-111 fighter-bombers. Hundreds of U.S. pilots were either captured or reported missing. These were almost the last U.S. aircraft downed over north Vietnam because the United States was to declare a bomb halt on 15 January 1973. By then the cemetery for U.S. aircraft in north Vietnam had already gathered the wrecks of 5,000 planes of 47 different types. A myth estimated at billions of dollars-to borrow a favourite American way of reckoning-had just collapsed: The invincibility of the U.S. Air Force in general and of the B-52 armada in particular.

Together with this military setback Washington also experienced an unprecedented loss of face politically. Before the whole world the White House and the Pentagon had appeared in their true colours as the lair of modern barbarians. The raid sparked off vigorous protest in all continents drawing a wide cross-section of the population including political, social and religious organisations, intellectuals, scientists and artists....

Washington subsequently had to return to the Paris conference table and on 27 January 1973 signed the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam. Then on 29 March 1973 the last units of the U.S. expeditionary corps left south Vietnam under the signed agreement.

The Vietnamese press named the victory over the B-52s the aerial Dien Bien Phu battle. Ten years have gone by since. The fields devastated by B-52s bombs are again covered with luxuriant rice and the houses destroyed have been rebuilt. Pham Tuan, one of the heroes of this aerial Dien Bien Phu who shot down a B-52 with his Mig, has become the first Vietnamese cosmonaut.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CALL FOR SIHANOUK AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT REJECTED

BK141548 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The seventh summit conference of the nonaligned movement is expected to be held in March next year in New Delhi. As the nonaligned summit is approaching, some political circles in some countries are increasing pressure to bear on the movement, demanding Sihanouk's participation in the summit. They said that Sihanouk was one of the movement's founders. In this connection, our radio commentator has this comment:

The demand for Sihanouk's participation in the nonaligned summit is not simply technical as it seems to be. Behind it, there is a political plot calculated for dark designs. First of all, what [as received] are the people that support the demand? They are Beijing and some people in the leaderships of Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia.

Despite the irony that China and Thailand are not members of the nonaligned movement, there is a blood relationship between these political circles and the genocidal government they have rigged up and put in disguise.

Frantic efforts have been made to legalize this ghost government. Their move was taken at the recent UN session and is intended to be renewed at the seventh nonaligned summit. They bank on the general respect for the founders of the movement to bring the genocidal clique to the summit through an invitation to Sihanouk. Their pretext is that Sihanouk had been one of the founders of the nonaligned movement. This argument, however, does not hold the water. First, all through the past six nonaligned summits, there has been no precedence for the movement's founders to be invited. Two, even if the question is raised now, Mr Sihanouk himself is not qualified for such an invitation because never has he been recognized as a movement's founder. In fact, only five people have been recognized so far to be the founders of the movement. They are the late Indian Prime Minister Nehru, the late Indonesian President Sukarno, the late President of Ghana Nkrumah, the late Yugoslavian President Tito and the late Egyptian President Nasser.

Some of the people reasoned that Sihanouk should be invited because he was among the 25 leaders who attended the first nonaligned summit in Belgrade. This is problematic, and could bring the summit to stalemate because among the 25 participants in the first nonaligned summit, some have died, some others are

still holding impotent government posts, some are not known for their whereabouts, some others changed sides or are opposing the present governments in their countries, and some are living in exile or engaged in business. And if Sihanouk is invited, what about others? If this comes through, it will become a disastrous precedent that enables retrogressive forces to oppose legitimate governments and meddle in the internal affairs of the movement's member countries. This also becomes an unforgiveable disrespect for the heads of states who will attend the seventh summit.

Some people in the Beijing leadership and their followers forget that their unjust demand, if realized, will inevitably drive a wedge among the nonaligned countries. For them, anything would be o.k. provided that it satisfies their selfish political designs. Another point is the generally accepted rule about the qualification of any delegate, which is inseparable from that of the country and nation he represents. [Sentence as heard] In his case Mr Sihanouk represents nobody. His role as a president of an exiled and disguised government was manipulated by foreign forces. This ghost government has neither land nor people, nor capital, nor currency nor any factors of a sovereign state.

While Sihanouk still ranks as the enemy of the Kampucheans, he let himself be used by foreign forces to betray his people's interests, thus running counter to the trend for peace, stability and cooperation in the region. His voice carries no weight.

It is to be recalled that Sihanouk was not allowed to attend the third non-aligned summit in Lusaka in 1970, some countries including, ironically noted, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia put forth also a technical reason. That is, after Lon Nol's takeover, Sihanouk could no longer control Phnom Penh. Some years ago, Sihanouk was not allowed to attend the conference allegedly because he controlled no capital.

Nowadays, some people demand that he be present at the conference despite his being in exile. Obviously, Sihanouk means nothing to them. They only use him for political aims.

In 1979, the sixth nonaligned summit in Havana decided to leave the Kampuchean seat vacant. Since then, the general concern is that the problem cannot be solved even at the coming seventh summit in India.

For its part, Vietnam holds that Kampuchea's representation at the nonaligned movement should belong to the Kampuchean people. Vietnam also abides by the decision of the sixth summit conference, leaving this problem to the seventh conference. But one thing is clear: The Vietnamese people resolutely oppose the move to send disguised POL POT clique to the conference to wreck the movement.

The Vietnamese people hope that with good will and clear-sightedness, the majority of the member countries will frustrate this extremely provocative political plot.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' DEFENDS SOCIALISTS' HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD

OW100935 Hanoi VNA in English 0746 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA 10 December—NHAN DAN today explodes international reaction's slanderous charges of violation of human rights by socialist countries.

The paper recalls that the UN General Assembly's adoption of the declaration of human rights 34 years ago was a significant success of the struggle of the Soviet Union and other progressive forces in the world for genuine interests of all nations.

It points out that the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have always stood in the forefront of the struggle for human rights.

Imperialism and international reaction, especially the United States, despite their noisy call for protection of human rights, have trampled underfoot these very rights, the paper says.

"How can those forces which practise racial discrimination against black Americans, Indians and other coloured people in the United States call themselves 'defenders' of human rights?", NHAN DAN asks.

It adds that U.S.-led imperialism is the chief aggressor of the present time and the mastermind behind bloody coups in many countries.

"During the Chinese 'cultural revolution'" the paper continues, "tens of millions of people were arrested and disposed of. The Beijing rulers also ordered POL POT butchers to massacre three million Kampuchians, they sent 600,000 troops to invade Vietnam's northern border and are fostering Maoist groups for subversive activities in many southeast Asian countries. Even so, they are joining U.S. imperialism in slanderously charging socialist countries with violation of human rights. These are not qualified to deal with human rights, either," NHAN DAN says.

The paper notes that international reactionary forces distort Vietnam's human rights policy in helping Saigon personnel to reform themselves. They also blamed Vietnam for the problems of 'refugees' and 'nanchiao' which they themselves had whipped up to break up so many families. The enemy, the paper goes on to say, distorts Vietnam's policy of freedom of religion and its labour

cooperation with other socialist countries, and is piously evoking human rights to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and to blacken them.

"But facts have shown that socialism is the true defender of genuine human rights," NHAN DAN stresses.

CSO: 4200/234

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ARTICLE SHOWS ROLE OF AZERBAIJAN SSR IN ASSISTING VIETNAM

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by P.N. Ismailov of NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY translated by Hong Minh: "On the Occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of the USSR -- The First Steps of VIETSOVPETRO"]

[Text] The history of the building of the oil and gas industry of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic -- the leading economic activity of this republic in the Caucasus -- and what consists its present will be shown in an exhibit to be opened in this month of October in Ho Chi Minh City. The exhibit consists of various equipment and cutting machines, models of floating rigs and underwater anchoring platforms and color pictures of the ocean minerals-exploiting enterprises.

There is a definite law here concerning the theme of the exhibit. Being one of the oldest oil deposits of the world, Azerbaijan has the reputation of a large center for exploiting oil from the sea of the Soviet Union. Starting from conquering the small waters of the Caspian Sea, the oil workers have now gone to the "great waters." Platforms have been built at the depth of 110-115 meters; floating and half-submerged drilling stations have the capability to bring the drilling platforms to areas where the ocean depth is 200 meters.

Azerbaijan's experience has been widely used to build in-water structures on the coasts of Bulgaria, Cuba and India. At the present time, the workers and technicians of the Soviet Union, including those from Azerbaijan, along with their Vietnamese colleagues, are participating in the conquering of the oil and gas resources on Vietnam's continental shelf.

The joint Soviet-Vietnamese enterprise VIETSOVPETRO has been doing work on the sea for the purpose of surveying, exploring and exploiting oil and gas on the continental shelf of the SRV. The enterprise has all of the equipment in connection with sea technology, construction and transportation and other kinds of equipment. To do the work that has been assigned to VIETSOVPETRO requires cadres of high technical capacity. Construction workers, repairmen and the people to be

in charge of protecting metals from rusting will get their training in Baku. At present, drill operators are studying in a 9-month program.

Hundreds of Vietnamese youths have become oil and gas workers in Baku. They have completed their college and technical middle school programs at the Azerbaijan College of Petrochemistry and the Baku Petroleum Middle School. More than 700 highly-skilled workers -- drill operators, exploiting workers, mechanics, etc. -- have been trained at the Baku Specialized Technical Middle School, which has had the honor of being awarded Vietnam's Friendship Order.

Azerbaijan has been taking an active part in consolidating the economic relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. More than 30 enterprises of this republic have made 60 kinds of goods for Vietnam. These exported goods include pipes, equipment, transformers and electric motors. On their part, the Azerbaijan people highly evaluate the fine art articles, rugs, synthetic fibers, etc. that have been made by Vietnamese workers and artists.

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CSO: 4209/100

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

INDOCHINESE STATES' RELATIONS, COMBAT ALLIANCE REVIEWED

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 3, May-Jun 82 pp 26-33

[Article by Nguyen Hiep: "About the Special Relations and Combat Alliance Among the Three Indochinese States"]

[Text]

I

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea together occupy the Indochinese Peninsula and have close geographical relations: their mountains and rivers are linked and they share the Truong Son Mountain Range and Mekong River.

In the distant past, the peoples of Indochina had already shared a common cultural region, "the Mekong River culture"; had interchanged economic and cultural assets; and had shown many profound similarities in the economic, cultural and social fields, as well as in their customs and habits.

In the last several centuries, the people of the three Indochinese states had to resist foreign countries in aggressive wars and, as historical experience showed, when an enemy had invaded one of the three states, he used the latter at the same time as a springboard to attack and conquer the other two.

In the middle of the 19th century, after having seized Vietnam's Cochinchina, the French colonialists brought their troops into Kampuchea and Laos and then seized the rest -- Tonkin and Annam. In 1945, when they returned to invade Indochina the second time, the French did the same. They invaded Vietnam first and then created a springboard for the invasion of Kampuchea and Laos. The invasion of the latter, in its turn, provided them with a broad terrain to consolidate and maintain the aggressive process in Vietnam and in Indochina as a whole.

After the French colonialists had suffered from a serious defeat and had to leave Indochina, the American imperialists took their place and again used the territory of one state to attack another.

Then when China wanted to stop the development of the revolution of Vietnam and Indochina and to achieve its dream of expanding southwardly, it chose Kampuchea as the springboard and used the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique as the assault force to hope for a conquest of Vietnam and Laos and the realization of its plot to turn the three Indochinese states into the satellites of the "Celestial Empire."

It was obvious that for the last few centuries the people of the three Indochinese states always had to face a common enemy -- the Western colonialists and the Northern expansionists. They all used the traditional crafty scheme of "divide to rule" and created division within each nation and among the nations on the Indochinese Peninsula. Thus the solidarity and unification within each state and the alliance among the three states always are a matter of survival for the destiny of the three nations.

Today, the group of socialist states in Indochina, while being far away from its strategic allies, is close to the most dangerous direct enemy -- China's expansionist hegemonism. This state of affairs points to the urgency of strengthening and consolidating the special Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea relationship as a combat alliance.

Therefore, to maintain and develop the solidarity bloc of the three Indochinese states is both an objective need of history and the aspiration and determination of each nation in its development process.

II

The combat alliance of the people of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea against the common enemy in the years at the end of the 19th century left behind many fine examples. Acha Sva, the leader of the Kampuchean uprising against the French (1864), operated in southeastern Kampuchea and rallied with the uprising force of Rear Admiral Huan, who along with him built the joint base of Chau Doc-Takeo. In 1866, Pokombo continued to raise high the national salvation banner. His terrain of operations was not confined in Kampuchea but extended to a large area in western Cochinchina. He maintained liaison with Truong Quyen, who was then building his base in Dong Thap Muoi, and jointly coordinated with him in the fight against the common enemy. The alliance between the uprising forces of Truong Quyen and Pokombo was considered the very first brick that helped build the combat friendship between the people of Vietnam and Kampuchea. The uprising of Ounkeo and Kommadan (1901) in Lower Laos had the participation of a number of tribal clans from Vietnam's Central Highlands. The armed uprising in Northern Laos led by Phapaxay (1918) also attracted the ethnic Meo group living in the northwestern provinces of Vietnam into its ranks. In reality, that struggle was the combat alliance between the people of the Lao-Vietnamese border area. The Vietnamese patriots in the Royalist and Dong Kinh Free School Movements also went to Laos and Kampuchea to carry on their work.

Although those cases of coordinated combat did cause many difficulties for the enemy, they were spontaneous and local in their character; as a result, the combat alliance among the three nations was also spontaneous and scattered.

Then in the 1920's, when Marxism-Leninism was spread to Indochina, and mostly after the Indochinese Communist Party was born (in 1930), the alliance among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea made a great leap forward in terms of quality and had a profound class character. From then on the people of the three Indochinese states had a common program and a unified organization for the leadership of their revolutionary undertaking. The first program of the Indochinese Communist Party clearly stated that the goal of the revolution in the three Indochinese states was to fight imperialism and to fight feudalism in order to regain independence for each nation. And its road could not be anything else but that of proletarian revolution, for "only by liberating the proletariat could we achieve national liberation." (1)

In November 1939 the party stated: "Although they are victims of the imperialists who try to divide them in order to rule more easily and although there are different historical and cultural conditions, the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos live together on the S-shaped stretch of land, have economic and political relationships, are all oppressed by the imperialists and exploited by capitalist financial monopolies and all lie under the French imperialists' machinery of oppression that is militarily and politically unified. The movement of liberation of these nations therefore must have close relationships and depend on one another." (2)

In all of the 1930's and the early 1940's, under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party established and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, the people of the three states were closely united in a unified front and were fighting together against the common enemies, the French colonialists and the Japanese fascists. Their national-salvation activities were blended together and created a great force.

As 1945 started, the world situation underwent very important changes. The great victory of the Soviet Union and the antifascist forces in World War II had profoundly and totally affected the world situation and opened up an unprecedented favorable opportunity for the revolution in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The Indochinese Communist Party successfully launched an uprising to seize power in Vietnam and Laos, which led to the birth of the DRV on 2 September 1945. On 12 October 1945 the Lao independent government made its appearance in Vientiane. In Kampuchea, due to more difficult conditions, the resistance government, headed by Son Ngoc Minh, was not born until 19 April 1950.

That situation marked a great turning point for the Indochinese revolution and created a new posture and a new strength for the people of the three states to continue their hard and glorious journey on the road of the second resistance against the

French (1945-1954). The unified character of the three states' struggle for the defense of the fatherland now acquired new aspects: coordinated combat, mutual aid and the whole of Indochina being one battlefield.

In 1951, "the revolutionary movement in the three Indochinese states has developed; the three nations have matured.... The revolutionary task of the three nations generally remains fighting imperialism, but there also are practical aspects that are different. "(3) Therefore, to have leadership that would be suitable for the situation in each state, the communists of the three Indochinese states decided to establish in each state a separate party to assume leadership over its own revolution and to be responsible to its own nation and to the international communist and worker movement. Thus in February 1951 the Vietnam Labor Party (now the Vietnam Communist Party) was born; in June 1951 the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party (now the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Party) was born; and in March 1955 the Lao People's Party (now the Lao People's Revolutionary Party) was born. From then on the resistance against the French for national independence of the Indochinese states was being waged under the direct leadership of the three Marxist-Leninist parties, three equal members of the international communist and worker movement.

To consolidate and strengthen the combat solidarity of the three fraternal nations and to help speed up further the resistance against the French to win victory more quickly, in March 1951 the "Alliance of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao People" conference was held among the representatives of the unified national fronts of the three states. It unanimously decided that the common enemies of the people of the three states were the French colonialists and American interventionists and that the solidarity bloc among the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao people was based on the principle of voluntary action, equality, mutual help and respect of one another's sovereignty and aimed at defeating the French colonialists and American interventionists, punishing the traitorous puppets, regaining true independence for the three nations, defending peace in Southeast Asia and the world and contributing to the defense of the socialist countries. It issued an appeal to the people all over the world to support the resistance of the three Indochinese states and the people in each state on the Indochinese Peninsula to strengthen solidarity in their own unified national front and at the same time to do their best to build the solidarity among the people of the three states more strongly everyday and to resolutely fight together until final victory.

Right at the beginning of the fight against the French aggressors, by the need of the Lao and Kampuchean revolution, Vietnamese troops and volunteers were coming to fight and work in these two states in the spirit of "close unity with the Cambodian and Lao peoples and to provide utmost assistance to them for a joint resistance against the imperialist aggressors to liberate all of the Indochinese nations" and "from the standpoint of common interest to extend long-term cooperation with the Cambodian and Lao peoples during and after the resistance. "(4) On their

part, the Lao and Kampuchean people also were assisting Vietnam in carrying on its revolution in every form in the spirit of "always being at the side of Vietnam and doing our very best to contribute to the victory of the dear brother and comrade." (5)

The victorious resistance against the French of the people of the three states, first of all the Dien Bien Phu victory in 1954, led to the restoration of peace in Indochina on the basis of the French recognition of the independence, sovereignty, unification and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. This victory was the result of the common struggle of the people of the three states and marked the development of the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea solidarity bloc full of fraternal love and devotion.

Since 1954 the people of the three Indochinese states were being engaged in a new fight, the fight against America for national salvation. The American imperialists were waging an aggressive war throughout Indochina with the designs and maneuvers being more shrewd and elaborate than the ones the French colonialists had resorted to. Not only did these new colonialists establish an "alliance" consisting of regional lackeys (the SEATO bloc) but they also gradually sought to collude with the hegemony-advocating Chinese expansionists in order to divide the three Indochinese states and to stop and undermine the revolutionary movement in this region. Once again the three states' combat alliance was developed to new heights; the solidarity and mutual assistance among these nations were vigorously aroused, created the great strength that led to great victories and forced the U.S. -puppets to sign the Paris Agreement in January 1973. That victory created the favorable conditions for each of them to complete the democratic national revolution in 1975.

But it was during that period that Maoism, with its extremely shrewd long-term design, created and nurtured the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary counterrevolutionary lackey clique, who found a refuge in the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Party and seized power of leadership. Beijing used that clique to carry on a policy of genocide; to turn Kampuchea into a new-style satellite, a military base and a springboard for an attack on Vietnam from the southwest; and with the frontal attack to be mounted by China from the north to hope to conquer Vietnam and Laos and from there on to achieve its dream of expanding into Southeast Asia and gradually carrying out its global strategy.

Exercising their legitimate right of self-defense, the army and people of Vietnam were resolutely dealing counterblows at the enemy, broke the counterrevolutionary strategic prong in the southwest, thwarted the aggressive attack of 600,000 Chinese troops in the north, vigorously defended their sovereignty and territorial integrity and maintained the revolutionary achievements that had been made in the fighting in the past 50 years.

The Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the Kampuchea Solidarity Front for National Salvation and with the assistance of the Vietnamese people and army, rose up to overthrow the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, Beijing's lackey, and to continue their revolution. That victory of the Kampuchean revolution was an invaluable contribution to the revolution of the three Indochinese states in general and Vietnam's revolution in particular.

Those victories not only thwarted an important part of the global counterrevolutionary strategy of the reactionary group among the Chinese ruling circles but also made a great contribution to restoring and developing the combat alliance and special friendship among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and opening up a new era for the people of the three fraternal states on the Indochinese Peninsula to build socialism together and to defend their beloved fatherland.

The historical experience has shown that all designs and maneuvers of the French, Japanese and American imperialists in the past and the Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists today have been carried out by the rule of invading all three states, using the territory of one state as a springboard to attack and seize another state and striving to break up the three-state solidarity bloc in order to rule easily. The historical experience has also shown that to defeat the enemy, each nation on the Indochinese Peninsula, while raising high the banner of patriotism, unity and unification within its national ranks, cannot help raising high the banner of international solidarity and solidarity among the three fraternal nations in a strong and lasting combat alliance.

Our party has recognized that rule early. Back in 1921, President Ho Chi Minh had been talking about the close link among the Indochinese nations with overwhelming sentiment and confidence. His statement could be considered a surprisingly good prediction about the growth and great victories of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the three Indochinese states.

"The Indochinese do not die; the Indochinese still live and will live forever. The systematic poisoning by the capitalists and colonialists cannot paralyze the vitality of the Indochinese and, even to a lesser degree, their revolutionary thinking.

"The Indochinese are progressing in a wonderful way and when the opportunities permit, they will know how to prove they deserve toward their masters.... They are hiding something that is sizzling and roaring and will explode in a terrible manner when these opportunities arrive."(6)

III

After having regained total independence, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are being closely united, fully cooperating with one another and steadily moving forward on the road to building their socialist society. The special solidarity and combat

alliance among the three Indochinese Peninsula states is one of the sources of the strength and every victory of each nation in its revolutionary undertaking yesterday, today and tomorrow and forever. It is playing its role and holding a deserving position in the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union and, along with the former, creating the wonderful strength of the factor that determines the development of man's society.

At the present time in the world, imperialism and the international reactionaries are closely colluding with one another, with the collusion between the leading imperialist and Chinese expansionism and hegemonism being an outstanding characteristic. They are striving to fight the Soviet Union and socialist countries, to seek every means to attack the national liberation movement, to step up the arms race, to create tension, to undermine international peace and security and to stop the development of the three revolutionary rapids. As for Indochina, the Chinese reactionaries and imperialist forces are trying to undermine and hamper the revolutionary undertaking and to undermine the solidarity and combat alliance among the three states by resorting to many maneuvers: psychological warfare; espionage warfare; political, ideological and organizational destruction; division of the peoples and division of the people from the party; secret organization of reactionary forces and dissenting activities in the hope of fomenting armed riot and overthrow; destruction of the economy and production, etc. China also colludes with America, gathers the reactionary lackey-forces and attracts the ASEAN countries toward the goal of thwarting and undermining the three states' revolution. All of these hostile acts are within the Chinese strategy of opposing national independence and socialism in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and weakening them in order to move toward conquering Vietnam and all of this region. The Chinese rulers fully understand that whether they can successfully implement their expansionist policy in Southeast Asia depends on whether they can defeat the three states of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in this strategic location in the region. They are afraid of and angry about "a revolutionary Indochina," "a unified Indochina moving toward socialism," an Indochina that resolutely opposes the big power-hegemony expansionist ambitions. Thus Vietnam in particular and Indochina in general are being in a situation in which they both have peace and have to cope with a multifaceted style of war of destruction conducted by the Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists in collusion with the American imperialists, and at the same time must remain ready to face the situation in which the enemy can wage a large-scale aggressive war.

This situation requires the three states of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to continue more than ever raising high the banner of national independence and socialism, to closely combine the tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland of their own and to further strengthen all aspects of cooperation and the combat alliance among the three states and between them and the Soviet Union and the socialist community. We must always recognize the fact that the special Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea relationships are the rule of development for the three states' revolution and are vital for the destiny of the three nations.

Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and loyal to our devoted comrades in arms, our party and people always consider the combat solidarity and total cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea, as well as with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, a matter of strategic significance in the foreign policy of our party and state. It is also the condition for the survival of our country's revolution and the necessary international obligation to the worker class and people of the world and to the international communist and worker movement, which our party always tries to fulfill. The political report at our 5th Party Congress has asserted: "From generation to generation, our people must maintain the pure friendship and traditional solidarity among the three nations, ceaselessly consolidate and strengthen the special relationships and combat alliance among the three states and be determined to thwart any destructive, divisive and aggressive schemes and acts of the common enemy -- the Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists colluding with the American imperialists and other reactionary forces. We consider it a strong guarantee for the defense of independence and freedom and the successful socialist construction in every state on the Indochinese Peninsula and at the same time the extremely important factor toward peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

Clearly recognizing the importance of the solidarity among the people of the three Indochinese states, the Kampuchean people have stood close to the Vietnamese and Lao people in both combat and national construction. This is also a historical lesson about ceaselessly raising high the banner of patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity, which the 4th Congress of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Party has reviewed: "The history of Kampuchea's revolution in the past half century indicates that when patriotism was closely linked with international solidarity, solidarity among the three Indochinese states and solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam, the Kampuchean revolution was able to score glorious victories; on the other hand, when the bloc of solidarity and combat alliance among the three states, first of all the Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity, were undermined, the Kampuchean revolution was pushed backward and suffered from many losses." That important lesson always reminds the Kampuchean people to remain ceaselessly vigilant, to be ready to thwart any divisive designs and maneuvers of the enemy and to strive to build and make the very special and pure relationships among the three fraternal states on the Indochinese Peninsula forever lasting. The resolution of the 4th Congress of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Party also states: "Total solidarity and cooperation with Vietnam and Laos constitutes the strategic ideology of the party, the objective inevitable demand of history, the factor that determines the future destiny of Kampuchea, the pure revolutionary sentiment and the firm position of every new man in Kampuchea."

Profoundly recognizing the meaning of this special combat solidarity, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party always considers the ceaseless consolidation and strengthening of the bloc of solidarity and combat alliance among the people of the three Indochinese states a reflection of the international line it has adopted; on

that basis, it constantly teaches its cadres and party members and people of all minorities to try to protect and further develop this precious tradition of solidarity and to fight any shrewd divisive designs of the enemy.

To strengthen cooperation and mutual assistance in the construction and defense of the fatherland, our state has signed with the Lao People's Democratic Republic successive treaties of friendship and cooperation and of national boundary planning (July 1977) and with the Kampuchean People's Republic a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation (February 1979). These treaties not only have formalized the special relationships among the three states but also constitute a solid legal base for the strengthening of the bloc of combat alliance and total cooperation among the three states. They are a factor that guarantees the victory of each state's revolution in the present period of socialist construction and defense of the socialist fatherland.

Implementing these treaties, our party, state and people have been doing our very best to wholeheartedly support and assist the two fraternal countries on the basis of the proletarian internationalist spirit. And every victory in the defense of our fatherland and every achievement in the socialist construction of our people has been closely linked with the precious assistance of the people of the two fraternal countries. This close link in love, affection and mutual help, with both glory and misfortunes being shared together, is being further reflected in everyday life and becoming part of the sentiments of the people of each country. The Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea combat solidarity has entered a new development stage, brought about unprecedented changes for the state of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries and formed an unprecedented solid bloc for revolution in this region.

With the blood that has been shed in many generations, the people of the three nations have voluntarily established a solidarity and combat alliance, a special relationship among the three sovereign states. This is a new style of alliance, a good example of proletarian internationalism, which deserves the confidence, love and respect of the nations that are struggling for independence, freedom, human dignity and social progress. All critical arguments and distortion on the enemy's part will be in vain. Exactly as Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, has said, "In the history of world revolution there are brilliant examples of proletarian internationalist spirit, but nowhere and never there has been such a long and total combat solidarity and alliance. For more than 30 years it has remained as pure as ever...."(7)

Proud of the unchanged combat solidarity, special relationships and total cooperation among the three states, the people of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, under the leadership of their own Marxist-Leninist party, together are steadily moving forward, raising high the banner of independence, freedom and socialism and overcoming all difficulties and challenges; they will surely score proud victories in the socialist construction and defense of the socialist fatherland with strong conviction

that "later on the revolutionary waves in the countries on this peninsula will merge and together become a rapid that will sweep away the reactionary trash and drown the acts of war committed by the Beijing hegemony-advocating expansionists in collusion with the American imperialists."(8)

FOOTNOTES

1. Ho Chi Minh, "Complete Works," Vol 2, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1981, p 162.
2. "History of the VCP" (Document Excerpts), Vol 1, Marxist-Leninist Text-book Publishing House, Hanoi, 1979, pp 245-246.
3. Truong Chinh, "The Vietnamese People's Democratic National Revolution," Vol 1, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1975, p 162.
4. "History of the VCP" (Document Excerpts), Vol 2, Marxist-Leninist Text-book Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978, pp 212-213.
5. Greetings by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, at the 5th VCP Congress.
6. Ho Chi Minh, "Complete Works," Vol 1, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, pp 9-10.
7. Greetings by Kaysone Phomvihan at the 4th VCP Congress.
8. Greetings by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, at the 5th VCP Congress.

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CSO: 4209/103

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

UNDP 'SOURCE' IN HANOI CITED ON PROJECT FUNDING

BK081250 Hong Kong AFP in English 1033 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Dec (AFP)--The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) budget earmarked for Vietnam for the years 1982-86 has been cut to 75.5 million dollars, a UNDP source said here today.

Originally Vietnam was to receive 118 million dollars but this was out because of a reduction in contributions from donor countries announced in November, the source added.

The final budget for first priority projects is made up of 64 million in new credits, and 11.5 million in deferred credits from 1977-81. The 1977-81 budget was 49 million dollars.

The priority projects were decided at the end of November by Vietnamese authorities and the UNDP representative responsible for Vietnam, Mr Kitatani, from Japan, on a visit to Vietnam. UNDP opened a mission here in January 1978.

UNDP said two thirds of earmarked funds would go to eight agricultural projects, seven industrial rehabilitation projects and two reafforestation projects.

The UNDP source said Vietnam had made "an appreciable effort and great progress" in the use of the funds.

Of the new projects the most important in the agricultural field are improvement of crop yields costing 3.2 million dollars, veterinary services for animal breeding three million dollars, and 2.3 million dollars spent on plant protection.

Some 3.5 million dollars is also to be ploughed into a forestry scheme in southern Vietnam supplying tree-felling tools and transport.

In the field of industrial rehabilitation, the main projects are to receive around 7.7 million dollars. Principal beneficiaries are to be a textile mill and sugar and rice refineries, a paper factory in the south and traditional medicine.

UNDP funds will also be spent on prospecting for drinking water in the Mekong Delta, the construction of a geothermal plant near Saigon with Swedish aid and

the equipment of the Noi Bai Airport in Hanoi and a locomotive repair station in the south--also with Swedish aid.

The biggest farm project financed by UNDP was applied research into new varieties of rice costing six million dollars.

This project and another on soils and fertilizers end at the beginning of next year.

CSO: 4200/234

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NATIONAL POPULATION EDUCATION WORKSHOP ENDS

OW172253 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA 17 Dec—A national workshop on population education sponsored by the Ministry of Education with financial help from the UN Fund for Population Activities [UNFPA], and technical assistance from the UNESCO Bangkok office closed here yesterday after 5 days' work.

Michel Amiot, representative of UNFPA, and Christop Conrad, representative of UNESCO, were present at the closing session.

Dr Leonardo de la Cruz, advisor of UNESCO on population education, reported on the situation of population education in Asia and the Pacific and on the policies of building national programmes on population education.

He hailed the strong development of population education in Vietnam and said he was glad of Vietnam's concern for reducing population growth through family planning and the movement of building "families of the new culture."

"The population policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is quite clear, i.e. the population growth rate should be reduced to 1.7 percent by the end of 1985, and population should be redistributed to the new economic zones and from non-agricultural to agricultural sectors," he said.

"Though population education barely started in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, it is already very much in the population education map of Asia. The participation of your country in the 1981 and 1982 regional activities of UNESCO regional office for education in Asian and the Pacific (ROEAP) made the rest of Asia aware of your serious intent to carve yourself a place in the population education map of Asia."

Speaking at the workshop, Vietnamese Minister of Education Nguyen Thi Binh expressed gratitude to the UNFP, FICE [Federation International des Communautés d'Enfants--International Federation of Children's Communities] and UNESCO for their assistance and her wish for closer cooperation between the Vietnamese Ministry of Education and the above-said organizations.

The workshop adopted a plan which provides that in the coming 5 years, population education will be included in the programme of general and teachers

schools to help students understand the inter-relations between population growth and the various economic and social factors.

A similar workshop will be held in southern Vietnam in the near future.

CSO: 4200/234

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CUBAN FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL GIVES TALK IN HANOI

OW171814 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA 17 Dec--A talk on Cuba and Latin America was given here this morning.

The speaker was Rene Rodriguez, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the peoples and the Cuba-Vietnam Friendship Association.

He reviewed the great efforts the Cuban people had made under the leadership of the CPC [Communist Party of Cuba] headed by Fidel Castro in advancing their revolution despite all provocation and threat from yankee imperialism.

He said that the brilliant achievements of the Cuban people in building and defending their country had resulted from their traditional heroism, their industry and creativeness. Cuba's contribution to the world revolution, he pointed out, has inspired national liberation movements in many Latin American countries and other parts of the world in their struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and other reactionary forces.

Speaking of the Latin American situation in general, Rene Rodriguez strongly condemned the United States and regional reaction for their increasing intervention, the cause of all tension in the region.

He said that revolution in Latin America, with the assistance of Cuba and other socialist countries and progressive mankind as a whole, would continue to advance towards still greater victories.

Expressing his admiration for the Vietnamese people, Rene Rodriguez said: "Vietnam and its people have carved for themselves a niche in our hearts. We are so close to each other that geographical distance does not seem to exist any more."

CSO: 4200/234

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

NEW PRC MISSILE BASES--Bangkok 16 Dec KYODO--China has built new missile bases in its border districts with Vietnam, including Yunnan Province, in a bid to increase its military buildup against Vietnam, radio Hanoi said in a report monitored here. China is believed to have established a missile base in Sichuan Province, also in southern China, but this is the first report of the establishment of additional missile facilities. Meanwhile, NHAN DAN, an official organ of the Vietnamese Communist Party, called for the Vietnamese in its editorial Wednesday to work together to step up their vigilance to cope with a war of sabotage that Chinese expansionists staged in collusion with the "U.S. imperialists." It is imperative for Vietnam to counter firmly the enemy's economic sabotage, the NHAN DAN said. [Text] [OW160131 Tokyo KYODO in English 0035 GMT 16 Dec 82]

INDIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP WELCOMED--Hanoi, VNA, 19 Dec--A meeting was held here today to welcome the delegation of the West Bengal Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam led by its general secretary, professor of history Santimoy Ray. The meeting, sponsored by the Vietnam-India Friendship Association and the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples was attended by Dr Dang Hoi Xuan, minister of public health and president of the VIFA; Tran Hoai Nam, member of the presidium and general secretary of the [word indistinct]. Indian Charged'Affaires A.I. S. Siv Wami, and other Vietnamese and Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi expressing the Indian people's admiration for and friendly sentiments towards the Vietnamese people and wishing the Vietnamese Government and people success in rebuilding their war-torn country. Minister Dang Hoi Vuan expressed warm thanks to the Indian prime minister for her letter and his hope that the delegation's visit would strengthen the friendship between the two countries. Prof Santimoy Ray reiterated the Indian people's support and assistance to the Vietnamese nation in its efforts to build a strong and prosperous country. [Text] [OW192328 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 19 Dec 82]

SRV LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATIONS--Hanoi VNA 18 Dec--The president of council of state, Truong Chinh, today warmly congratulated Didier Ratsiraka, president of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Madagascar. President Truong Chinh expressed satisfaction at the constant consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperations between the two countries, and assured the Malagasy president of Vietnam's continuing efforts to further strengthen these ties. He said: "On this occasion, I would like to convey to your excellency our sincere thanks for the Malagasy people's sympathy with

and support for Vietnam in its past war of resistance as well as in national construction and defence at present." Truong Chinh wished the Malagasy people many still bigger successes in building a new life. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent a congratulatory message to his Malagasy counterpart, Remi Christian Richard. [Text] [OW181637 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 18 Dec 82]

USSR ENVOY HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE--Hanoi VNA 17 December--Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin held a news conference here today in connection with the 60th anniversary of the USSR. He said that the founding of the USSR was a great event to the Soviet people. It proved the correctness of Lenin's nationality policy and testified to the vitality of socialism, he added. The emergence of the USSR, the Soviet ambassador said, paved the way for rapid economic, political and cultural development in all the republics, especially in central Asia, the multinational Soviet state has acted as a powerful instrument of socialism in the Soviet Union, he stressed. Referring to the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, Ambassador Chaplin, said that it was indestructibly on its foundations of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian internationalism. He also warmly thanked the Vietnamese people for their diverse activities in celebration of this historic date. "Only class brothers and genuine, loyal friends can show so warm feelings towards a fraternal country," he observed. [Text] [OW171732 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 17 Dec 82]

INDOCHINESE MEKONG RIVER COMMITTEE MEETS--Hanoi VNA 17 December--The fifth conference of the Mekong Committee of Vietnam, Laos, and the people's Republic of Kampuchea is being held in Ho Chi Minh City. The heads of the three delegations are respectively Dinh Gia Khanh, Omphavan in Thavong and Kong Sam oil. The conference in reviewing past activities while discussing mutual [words indistinct] in the period to come, mainly cooperation in exploring resources in the river and its tributaries. [Text] [OW172335 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 17 Dec 82]

WORLD COMMUNICATIONS YEAR COMMITTEE MEETS--Hanoi VNA 17 Dec--"The Vietnam Committee for World Communications Year" has held its first plenary meeting to set out a program of action in coordination with the "World Communications Year-1983" and in conformity with the realities in Vietnam," said Pham Nien, general director of the general department of posts and telecommunications and chairman of the committee in an interview with VNA. He further said that the program includes the building of communication systems linking Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City with the assistance from the Soviet Union and Cuba, and other projects for inter-state communication with the help of the United Nations development program. The committee will also draw up a plan for a college of communications funded by the "World Communications Year-1983." The programme also covers the improvement of the post and communications network in the country as well as in major cities and the building of pilot telephone systems at district level. "In 1983 Vietnam will, according to its capacities, join the program of the "World Communications Year-1983" at regional and world levels, Pham Nien said. "In 1983 Vietnam will also participate in the painting and photograph competition entitled "The Youth and the Electronic Era" sponsored by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)," he added. [Text] [OW172329 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 17 Dec 82]

NEW SRV AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--Hanoi VNA 16 Dec--The Republic of Mali is more prepared than ever to do its best to promote its cooperation with Vietnam, declared Malian President Moussa Traore while receiving the new Vietnamese ambassador, La Kinh, in Bamako recently. The president said that the Vietnamese people would continue having the sympathy and support of the Malian people in building a more beautiful country as wished by the late President Ho Chi Minh. He praised the Vietnamese people's courageous struggle and their victory as a matchless example for those people in the world still suffering from oppression and exploitation. [Text] [OW162204 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 16 Dec 82]

SOCCER TEAM VISITS LAOS--Hanoi, VNA, 13 December--The soccer team of Hanoi security force played its first match with the team of the Lao Ministry of Interior in Vientiane yesterday. The match was attended by Phoumi Vongvichit and Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau members of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; and thousands of people of Vientiane. The Vietnamese team won three-nil. The Vietnamese team led by Le Nghia, head of Hanoi Footballers' Club, had arrived in the Lao capital on 9 December at the invitation of the Lao Department for Physical Culture and Sports. It is scheduled to meet with the teams of the Lao Ministry of Public Health and of the Lao People's Army in friendly games respectively on 15 and 18 December. [Text] [OW131754 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 13 Dec 82]

VO DONG GIANG RECEIVED--Hanoi, VNA, 10 Dec--Phoun Sipaseut, political bureau member of the Central Committee of the Lao people's revolutionary party and vice chairman of the council of ministers, today received in Vientiane Deputy Foreign Ministers Kong Kom of Kampuchea, Vo Dong Giang of Vietnam, and Khamphay Boupha of Laos who had just attended a preparatory conference for a summit meeting of the Indochinese countries. On behalf of the party, the government and the people of Laos, Phoun Sipaseut warmly welcomed the satisfactory results of the preparatory conference. "The success of that conference demonstrates the invincible strength of the militant solidarity and special friendship between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea," he said. He expressed his belief that the 7th conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries to be held soon in Phnom Penh will successfully complete preparations for the first summit meeting of the Indochinese countries. The reception took place in an atmosphere of special militant solidarity between the three nations. [Text] [OW101748 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 10 Dec 82]

PREPARATORY SUMMIT CONFERENCE HELD--Hanoi, VNA, 10 Dec--Deputy foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos met in Vientiane from 9-10 December to prepare for a summit meeting of the Indochinese countries scheduled to be held in Spring 1983. The conference was attended by Deputy Foreign Ministers Khamphay Boupha of Laos, Vo Dong Giang of Vietnam and Kong Kom of Kampuchea. The ambassadors of Vietnam and Kampuchea to Laos Nguyen Xuan and Neou Samom, other officials took part in the conference. The conference reviewed all the previous preparations and discussed the subjects to be included in the agenda of the forthcoming 7th foreign ministers conference of the three Indochinese countries in Phnom Penh. The conference also discussed a plan for achieving preparations for the Indochinese summit. The conference took place in an atmosphere of solidarity, unity and cordial friendship. [Text] [OW101754 Hanoi VNA in English 1630 GMT 10 Dec 82]

11TH KKE CONGRESS--Hanoi, VNA, 9 December--A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam has left here for the 11th Congress of the Greek Communist Party [KKE]. It is led by Tran Huu Dac, Central Committee member. [Text] [OW091656 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 9 Dec 82]

USSR SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION DEPARTS--Hanoi, VNA, 9 December--The delegation of the Far Eastern Scientific Centre of the Soviet Union led by N.A. Silo, member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and president of its Far Eastern Scientific Centre left here for home on 7 December. It was seen off by professors Dao Van Tap and Pham Huy Thong, respectively chairman and vice-chairman of the commission for social sciences. The delegation had attended a seminar on economic and trade cooperation between Vietnam and the far eastern region of the Soviet Union held in Ho Chi Minh City from 26-28 November. [Text] [OW091652 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 9 Dec 82]

CUBAN BOOK FAIR--Hanoi, VNA, 6 Dec--Vietnam has participated in the Havana-1982 book fair which opened on 1 December. Among the visitors to the Vietnamese pavilion were Armando Hart Davalos, political bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC] and minister of culture; and Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the political bureau of the CPC. Yesterday afternoon, Nguyen Trong Xuan, director of the publishing department of the Ministry of Culture, introduced to visitors the publishing work in Vietnam. The Vietnamese delegation has met with representatives of several Latin American countries to the fair. [Text] [OW090551 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 6 Dec 82]

CLOSER COOPERATION CALLED FOR--Hanoi, VNA, 4 December--King Phumiphon Adunyadet of Thailand has expressed his desire for promoting friendship and good neighbourhood between his country and Vietnam. Speaking at a recent ceremony in Bangkok to receive credentials from the new Vietnamese ambassador, Tran Quang Co, the king said he believed that the efforts made by the two countries towards closer cooperation in all fields would make a great contribution to promoting stability and progress in the region. He asked the Vietnamese ambassador to convey his best wishes to the Vietnamese president of the Council of State, Truong Chinh. [Text] [OW041947 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 4 Dec 82]

CZECHOSLOVAK BANK GROUP RECEIVED--Hanoi VNA 5 December--A delegation of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia led by its president, Jan Staijskal, paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from 1-6 December. It had working sessions with officials of the Vietnam National Bank. The two sides exchanged experience in their work and discussed measures to promote their cooperation. The Czechoslovak guests visited several economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Song Be Province, and the Vung Tau-con Dao special zone. Today, they were received by Tran Phuong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers. Present on the occasion were Nguyen Duy Gia, general director of the Vietnam National Bank, and Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl. Nguyen Duy Gia and Jan Staijskal today signed documents of cooperation between the two banks. [Text] [OW051640 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 5 Dec 82]

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES STRESS OVERALL PROVINCE DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Oct 82 p 3

/Article by Quang Hoan: "Political Activities in the Gia Lai-Kon Tum Party Organization"

/Text/ A phase of political activities to study and comply with the Resolution of the Fifth Party Congress in the Gia Lai-Kon Tum party organization has been firmly implemented. Once again, party committee echelons and each party member had the opportunity to reevaluate achievements made during the past years as well as difficulties and shortcomings in leading compliance with party resolutions.

During the 5 years between 1976 and 1980, by correctly assessing the four strengths of the province, Gia Lai-Kon Tum concentrated efforts to clear 63,000 hectares, raising the area of tilled land from 17,000 to 80,000 hectares. In conjunction with expanding the tilled area, efforts were made to find every method of introducing science and technology to farming, thereby raising annual grain crop yields by more than 10 percent. During 1980 and a situation of scarce materials, grain output for the entire province still attained more than 220,000 tons, half again the level of 1976. With increased grain output, conditions existed for resolving the chronic starvation of ethnic minorities in the province with a portion contributed to the state.

At the present time, Gia Lai-Kon Tum has self-balanced grain levels within the province with a reserve and sufficient grain for supplying annually about 2,000 residents of other provinces coming to the new economic area. Besides developing grain crops, the province has developed its strength in land by expanding the area of industrial crops of high economic value such as tea, rubber, coffee, sesame, peanuts, tobacco, beans, etc. Domestic animals and poultry during the 3-year period increased from 1.5 to 2 times with good quality. From a situation of no machine base at all, after 5 years of construction, 34 enterprises and hundreds of primary level small industry and handicraft units are producing many goods to support daily living and construction such as cement, bricks, tile, ceramics, wooden articles, etc.

Improvement of production relations has been basically completed. The public health and education network has been strengthened and expanded down to the village level.

At the same time, there are still many weaknesses. During the past 3 years, the grain crop area has not significantly increased, grain output has increased slowly and the area of manioc has rapidly declined. The introduction of scientific and technical progress to agricultural development is still slow, especially in the area of the ethnic minorities. In stock raising, product effectiveness has not yet been

developed; the number of draft buffaloes and cattle account for only about 30 percent of the entire herd; and Gia Lai-Kon Tum has many large large and medium water conservancy projects such as reservoirs, canal and ditch systems and pumping stations but only about 20 to 30 percent of capacity is used.

Settlement of ethnic minorities in the province is still not at a quality level and settled farming is still not closely connected with a settled life. The rate of industrial development is slow with attention not yet given to the development level of the small industry and handicrafts sector. The forestry sector primarily carries out a lumbering mission while reforestation is neglected. Forest destruction has still not been halted. Establishment of an industrial-agricultural-forestry structure on a district scale is still not clear. Capital construction is still slow and wasteful. Exports have much potential but still have not method of overcoming difficulties in increasing the source of goods. Economic information is imprompt and inaccurate. The cultural and spiritual lives of the ethnic minorities is slow in improvement and superstitions and outmoded customs (filing teeth, giving birth in the jungle, burying the dead together and worshipping ghosts) have still not been halted.

The Gia Lai-Kon Tum party organization carefully analyzed the reasons for shortcomings and mistakes in supervision and achievement from the party committee to the primary level, especially criticizing the attitude of conservatism, tardiness and relying on others and part of the cadres and party members who lacked a concept of responsibility, were degenerate and degraded and lacked the confidence of the people.

During the next few years, the province will still emphasize agricultural economic development, primarily emphasizing intensive cultivation to increase grain output. Land clearance will be conducted gradually with calculation of the economic effectiveness, primarily to create land for water fields and the growing of industrial crops while limiting forest destruction for slash-burn upland fields. Science and technology will be resolutely introduced to the production area of the ethnic minorities such as using buffaloes and cattle as draft animals, using fertilizer, treating seeds and protecting vegetation. Development of winter-spring rice will advance to making this crop one of the two main crops. The Bien Ho, Hoang A, Dac Ui, etc. water conservancy projects will be exploited to the highest level of effectiveness. With the motto of "Local area and people working together," additional small water conservancy projects will be constructed with water conservancy conducted in the new economic and settled farming and life areas.

In long-term industrial crops, suitable investment will be made in tea, coffee and rubber. At the same time, specific plans will be formulated for short-term industrial crops such as sesame, tobacco, castor oil plants, beans, citronella and peanuts. Gia Lai-Kon Tum has a policy of assisting and encouraging local areas, cooperatives, production collectives and families to grow industrial crops but a suitable purchasing policy is necessary in order to obtain the products. Stock raising has been expanded with the creation of concentrated stock raising areas to raise poultry and livestock for the highest economic effectiveness.

Compared with the rest of the country, the forests in Gia Lai-Kon Tum are still the primary strength both in area and in lumber reserves. Moreover, the province is rich in wild life, medicinal crops and other forestry products. During the past few years, exploitation of this potential has received attention. Unfortunately, forest protection and reforestation are still substandard. All echelons must present methods

of promptly conducting land and forest entrustment to agencies, state farms, local areas and cooperative member families.

Leadership in development of industrial, export, public health, education, culture, national defense and security and social order sectors has been carefully discussed by the provincial party committee and districts both in the course and achievement methods.

The provincial party committee has formulated methods of raising the leadership capabilities of party committee echelons and of each party member from the provincial to the primary level.

Each cadre and party member must uphold a spirit of daring to think and act, daring to take responsibility before the collective and of avoiding methods of work which rely on others, take all the credit and shift all the blame. During this phase of political activities, discussions were also held on planning, economic accounting, decentralization to the district level and assignment of business initiative to enterprises and primary level production units. Good mass motivation is necessary, especially correctly expressing the policy of the party regarding ethnic minorities, emphasizing the youth forces and creating conditions for selecting outstanding individuals for admission to the party; and the strengthening and development of primary level party organizations is closely connected with strengthening socialist production relations.

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CS0: 4209/128

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DECISION MADE ABOUT BOUNDARIES OF HANOI SUBWARDS, TOWNS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Oct 82 p 2

[Article: " Drawing of Boundaries for A Number of Subwards and Towns in Hanoi"]

[Text] As announced, the Council of Ministers has recently decided about drawing the boundaries of a number of subwards and towns in our municipality, which are detailed as follows:

- Establishing Kim Giang and Thanh Xuan Bac Subwards in Dong Da Ward:

1. Kim Giang Subward covers 13 hectares of land of Kim Giang Hamlet, Dai Kim Village, in Thanh Tri District and the road section along To Lich River (from Thuong Dinh Subward to Dai Kim Village).

- Boundaries of Kim Giang Subward: it is bounded by To Lich River on the east, Dai Kim Village on the west and south and Khuong Dinh Village of Thanh Tri District on the north.

2. Thanh Xuan Bac Subward has an area of 116 hectares consisting of land from three hamlets: Phung Khoang Hamlet, Trung Van Village, in Tu Liem District; Trieu Khuc Hamlet, Tan Trieu Village, in Thanh Tri District; and Cu Chinh Hamlet, Nhan Chinh Village, in Tu Liem District (the rest of the land of Cu Chinh Hamlet is merged with Thanh Xuan Subward in the same ward).

- Boundaries of Thanh Xuan Bac Subward: it is bounded by Khuong Dinh Village in Thanh Tri District on the east, Nhan Chinh and Trung Van Villages in Tu Liem District on the west, City of Ha Dong on the south and Thanh Xuan Subward on the north.

- Establishing Mai Dong Subward in Hai Ba Trung Ward:

Mai Dong Subward consists of Mai Dong and Mo Tao Hamlets of Hoang Van Thu Village in Thanh Tri District.

Boundaries of Mai Dong Subward: it is bounded by Vinh Tuy Village on the east, Hoang Van Thu Village on the west and south and Minh Khai Subward on the north.

- Merging Ma Ca Hamlet of Hoang Van Thu Village in Thanh Tri District with Tuong Mai Subward in Hai Ba Trung Ward.

- Establishing a number of towns in the following districts:

1. Gia Lam District:

a. Establishing Sai Dong Town covering an area of 79 hectares and consisting of land from 3 villages -- Thach Ban, Gia Thuy and Hoi Xa.

- Boundaries of Sai Dong Town: it is bounded by Hoi Xa Village on the northeast, Gia Thuy Village on the west and Thach Ban Village on the southeast.

b. Establishing Duc Giang Town covering an area of 133 hectares and consisting of land from Thuong Thanh and Viet Hung Villages and Yen Vien and Gia Lam Towns.

- Boundaries of Duc Giang Town: it is bounded by Viet Hung Village on the east, Thuong Thanh Village on the west, Gia Lam Town on the south and Yen Vien Town on the north.

2. Dong Anh District:

Establishing Dong Anh Town covering an area of 797.2 hectares and consisting of land from 4 villages: Xuan Noi, Nguyen Khe, Tien Duong and Uy No.

- Boundaries of Dong Anh Town: it is bounded by Viet Hung and Xuan Noi Villages on the east, Nguyen Khe and Tien Duong Villages on the west, Uy No Village on the south and Nguyen Khe and Xuan Noi Villages on the north.

3. Tu Liem District:

a. Establishing Nghia Do Town consisting of land from Nghia Do Village, Central Nguyen Ai Quoc School, Institute of Science and Building and E. Hospital.

- Boundaries of Nghia Do Town: it is bounded by Buoi Subward in Ba Dinh Ward on the east, Co Nhue Village on the west, Dich Vong Village on the south and Xuan La Village on the north.

b. Establishing Cau Giay Town covering an area of 120 hectares and consisting of land from Dich Vong and Yen Hoa Villages.

- Boundaries of Cau Giay Town: it is bounded by Cau Giay Subward in Ba Dinh Ward on the east, Cau Dien Town on the west and Dich Vong Village on the south and north.

c. Establishing Cau Dien Town covering an area of 143 hectares and consisting of land from 3 villages: Mai Dich, Phu Minh and My Dinh.

- Boundaries of Cau Dien Town: it is bounded by Cau Giay Town on the east, Phu Minh Village on the west, My Dinh Village on the south and Mai Dich Village on the north.

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CSO: 4209/100

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CLAMPDOWN ON SAIGON ECONOMY PROMISED

PM211053 Paris LE FIGARO in French 17 Dec 82 p 4

[Francois Nivolon dispatch: "Vietnam: A Gulf Between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Excerpts] Ho Chi Minh City--By banning all private trade in southern Vietnam at the end of March 1978 the Vietnamese Government intended to equalize living standards by reducing that of Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) to the more spartan level of Hanoi. That was the hardest trial faced by the Saigonese since 30 April 1975 and they were all reduced to poverty overnight, which lasted until the end of 1979 when small private commercial or industrial enterprise was not only tolerated but "encouraged."

It is now no longer a gap but a gulf which separates living standards in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi. I have certainly seen a few more cars in the Vietnamese capital than there were in April 1981 and there are now virtually no ox-carts which then constituted one of the main means of transporting goods. But in Ho Chi Minh City not only are there even more cars than there were 1 year ago but motorcycles abound.

Some people in Hanoi condemn the excesses in Ho Chi Minh City and some reforms seem to be partially threatened. Mr Hoang Tung, Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee propaganda chief, spoke in harsh terms: "Decision number 26 encouraging small private commercial and industrial enterprise was judicious. But the implementation clauses were not defined precisely enough, especially as regards prices which are anarchical. Some private enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City are not stopping at anything to be more successful. For instance they are misappropriating yarn produced by the state textile factors to make towels and underwear. What is worse than that is that the workers in the state factories are using raw materials and energy to manufacture products other than those fixed by the plan and to sell them on the open market."

Putting on the Screws

Mr Hoang Tung lit another cigarette and then continued: "We are now going to put on the screws. State factories will be very strictly controlled. As for private enterprises, they will no longer be able to buy their raw materials from just any source at any price. Further more they will have to supply some of their production to state commerce in order to reduce prices in Ho Chi Minh City and also in Can Tho and the other cities in the south."

Mr Hoang Tung then turned to foreign trade: "We had approved of partly handing over imports and exports--aside from 25 products such as rice, rubber, anthracite, coffee and tea, for which the state still has a trade monopoly--to the municipalities of Haiphong, Danang, Ho Chi Minh City and Can Tho, but trafficking arose. For instance the national policy is for the municipalities to use the currency earned from their exports solely for imports of capital goods and raw materials. This is not respected in Ho Chi Minh City, where the market is in a state of anarchy."

Mr Hoang Tung then concluded: "Small private commerce is necessary to solve the problem of unemployment in the cities and to maintain the population's standard of living. It is simply a transitional but a vital measure. But it is necessary to pursue traffickers and ban private wholesale trade which has reappeared in Ho Chi Minh City and in the southern cities."

[Economics expert] Dr Nguyen Khac Vien, although more moderate than Mr Hoang Tung, was not sparing in his criticism: "The liberalist reform should be maintained but its extremes should be limited, for instance by preventing those in the south of the country whom we have allowed to be small capitalists from turning into big capitalists. The traffickers who are speculating in rice, sugar and other essential products should be hounded."

The relative liberalization of agriculture in the Mekong Delta does not seem to be threatened. "There is surplus production," Dr Nguyen Khac Vien told me. "But the problem is how to transport the rice to the north. One of the serious mistakes of the 1976-1980 plan is to have neglected communications, especially maritime communications, in favor of excessively costly big industrial projects."

Good Harvest

Mr Mai Chi Tho, a north Vietnamese and mayor of Ho Chi Minh City, with whom I had a brief conversation in Hanoi, told me: "There are obstacles in Ho Chi Minh City. But we are overcoming and removing them. The harvest in the Mekong Delta is good for the third consecutive year and the present one is the best. I forecast a rice surplus of 500,000 tons."

CSO: 4219/19

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STATE BANK MUST PLAY LARGER ROLE IN FINANCIAL MATTERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

/Editorial: "State Bank Supports Production, Distribution and Circulation"/

/Text/ The bank is one of the effective tools of a dictatorship of the proletariat in fulfilling the missions of economic construction and socialist development. Banking activities are constantly intensified with the purpose of assuring capital and cash for production, business, construction, national defense and the daily lives of the people.

In a situation in which production still lacks many aspects of equilibrium and the management apparatus is in the process of improvement, our bank strives to develop the effect of monetary, credit and payment activities to answer part of the requirements of national economic sectors. However, these activities are generally still weak. The volume of credit has increased greatly but their economic effectiveness is still extremely low. Economic units often lack cash while the amount of money in circulation among many classes of the people is still fairly large. Payment in means other than cash is restricted. Overdue debts between units continue to increase. Monetary control of economic activities lacks effectiveness. These shortcomings are partially due to the overall difficulties of the economy but are primarily due to the many aspects of financial and monetary management which are still lax.

Our party and state have pointed out the necessity for promptly achieving a financial and monetary policy consistent with the present course. The political report of the Fifth National Party Congress stated clearly, "The state must use financial and monetary matters as effective tools for improving and developing the economy and developing the role of finance and the bank in inspecting and supervising economic activities and unceasingly raising capital effectiveness. The state must expand and stimulate source of revenue and expenditure from the state-operated economy, collective economy and other economic elements; and strictly manage financial receipts and expenditures. The state must have a grasp of funds and conduct good monetary circulation. Loans and payments through the bank must be improved with step-by-step advancement toward a balanced budget and gradual elimination of cash overdrafts."

Following this course, the Council of Ministers promulgated Decree 172-HDBT presenting new policies and methods of monetary, loan and payment management aimed at developing the role of the bank in controlling and supervising economic activities, increasing capital effectiveness, expanding organized monetary circulation and repelling many negative occurrences in society.

In the monetary aspect, the bank has a responsibility of fully answering rational cash requirements of economic units, state agencies, the armed forces and industrial and commercial organizations and individual families. These units must open accounts in the bank and strictly execute the cash management system. The bank must control the wage fund expenditures of production units, differentiating between units that exceed norms and those that do not achieve planned levels. These methods not only establish the control of the bank but also return practical benefits to agencies, units and individuals assisted by the bank to develop business production in the proper direction. Strong encouragement of the movement to deposit money in savings accounts while the state is raising interest rates and providing interest awards to depositors is also a method for increasing cash receipts, increasing the source of capital and creating favorable conditions for regulating monetary circulation under the present situation.

Concerning credit, it is necessary to mobilize and manage the temporarily unoccupied funds of national economic sectors and the people to assure the circulating capital loan requirements of state-operated and collective economic units, first of all capital needed for production and purchasing, in order to retain the source of goods in the hands of the state, promptly answer the daily living requirements of the people and gradually stabilize the market and prices. Efforts must be made to obtain international credit aimed at expanding foreign exchange loans for economic organizations to import the materials and tools needed for production. Based on the activity quality of agencies and units, the bank carries out a policy of credit, interest and payment differentiation aimed at promoting the improvement of production and business organizations along the proper course and raising economic and financial management quality.

The primary policy in repayment is that units with accounts must be forced to make payments through the bank, making these payments only with cash and carrying cash from one local area to another below a stipulated level aimed at overcoming a situation of usurping the capital of each other.

In order to achieve the tasks above, the state bank must improve organization, expand its network of activity, improve business operations, eliminate excessively binding stipulations which create obstacles for business and production activities, and establish a formula of supervision and activity regulation with principle and discipline consistent with energetic practice in economic and social life. All sectors and echelons have a responsibility to respect the unified centralism principle of monetary, credit and banking principles while simultaneously respecting the financial collective ownership of economic units, developing the spirit of creative labor and creating increasingly larger amounts of material property for society.

In conjunction with revising and supplementing many policies on production and business, new banking monetary, credit and payment policies have an effect of regulating monetary circulation and gradually creating order on the distribution and circulation front.

AGRICULTURE

ROLE OF YOUTH UNION IN AGRICULTURE ACTIVATED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese: 14 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Xuan Trinh: "Spearheads of a Great Movement"]

[Text] The Agricultural Service and the Municipal Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union recently held a conference to discuss coordinated activities within the framework of the capital city's grain program for the 1982-85 period. This will be an opportunity for agricultural people to help implement the task of stepping up the production of grain and foodstuffs both at the present time and in the future. It is also an occasion for the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union to motivate and organize the youths in the capital to advance effectively and realistically into the grain and foodstuff production movement in the city.

The joint conference held in mid-February this year by the Municipal Youth Union and the Agricultural Service decided to unify the efforts of the Union and Service aimed at providing a coordinated guidance for the movement and for concentrated activities about certain central aspects and at assigning tasks and responsibilities in order to enhance the active role of each sector and soundly develop its capacities.

Over the past years, the coordinated activities of the agricultural sector and Youth Union were focused only on the fertilizer production movement; since the 1981-82 winter-spring season, they have been extended to many specific tasks and have especially been linked to the implementation of Directive No 100 of the Party Central Committee on product contracting with laborers. These tasks are related to seeds, fertilizers, water conservancy, insect control as well as management and also constitute spearheads which have been undergoing many new changes during the recent phase of the movement along with certain lingering weaknesses to be eliminated.

Everyone knows that seeds are a basic material for agricultural production and a factor of prime importance to intensive cultivation. Starting with the 1981 10th-months season, the city has proceeded to build a four-level seeds network first in the district of Phuc Tho and then extend it to Thach That, Hoa Duc, Soc Son... Almost all districts have determined the necessary number of level-2 seed propagation stations and have set up enough of the. Level-3 seed propagation teams and units are being set up in cooperatives in various

districts. For example, there are 22 such units in 22 cooperatives in Phuc Tho, 16 such teams and units in 16 cooperatives in Dan Phuong and so forth. However, this development has been slow in many districts while certain cooperatives applying the system of product contract with laborers have dismissed seed teams and units instead of keeping and strengthening them.

Based on the Agricultural Service's plan to build a rice seed network, the Municipal Youth Union has directed the Union bases in districts and villages to tackle this fundamental and important task. As a result, there are now 162 village Union bases which have set up youth-led seed teams and units involving nearly 3,820 Youth Union members who have participated in and managed the production of seeds on 612 hectares. In the recent winter-spring season, the municipal agricultural sector sent to the seed propagation stations some 150 tons of technically produced seeds including pure strains, level-1 and -2 strains and leafhopper-resistant varieties, thereby creating conditions for the Union at the grassroots level and in cooperatives to carry out the seed task satisfactorily, to build many fields for intensive cultivation and high yield, to produce large quantities of good seeds and to speed up the substitution of technically produced seeds to promote the main crops' production.

The city is trying to perfect the rice seed network by 1983. Cooperatives which had abolished seed units have been requested to restore the latter's activities. In this respect, the Youth Union has set a specific target: building and strengthening youth-led seed units and ensuring that such units exist in 50 to 80 percent of the total number of cooperatives.

In the field of agricultural production, a traditional task of youths in the rural districts of the city is to process, fully use and produce large quantities of fertilizer. This tradition has been developed by coordinating activities with the grain movement. The suburban youths have taken the lead in collecting and fully using garbage and manure, extracting pond mud, processing stable manure and producing green manure. As a result, both the quantity and quality of fertilizer increased in the recent winter-spring season, with an average application of 7 tons of stable manure per hectare--an increase of 1.3 tons per hectare over the previous season--and even with a higher rate in many districts such as from 12 to 15 tons per hectare in Dan Phuong and from 8 to 10 tons per hectare in both Hoai Duc and Thanh Tri. The azolla production movement has been fairly good among many cooperatives such as Da Ton (Gia Lam), Tong Bat (Ba Vi) and Song Phuong (Dan Phuong). At these places, youths have also taken in charge the azolla propagation units.

The history of the azolla development in the rural districts of the city has once been marked by a record cultivation area of 25,000 hectares. These "golden" times have gone by and during the winter-spring season last year, there remained only 800 hectares representing only 65 percent of the area in the previous season. Of the many reasons for this situation, the principal one is incorrect views and an inadequate guidance for task implementation. Though azolla fit for propagation exist somewhere in their own localities, some districts have allowed the azolla areas to diminish with each passing season.

In this respect, the action trend of the Agricultural Service and Municipal Youth Union is to restore that old tradition. The immediate target is to try, by the end of 1982, to achieve 2,000 hectares of azolla fit for propagation and 20,000 hectares of main azolla crop in order to obtain 200,000 tons of azolla to fertilize fields. In addition, it is necessary to grow sesbanias on 100 hectares and to fully exploit and soundly use all sources of fertilizer by applying technical innovations.

During the 1981 10th-month season, many districts directed cooperatives to apply the system of product contract with laborers but did not pay attention to maintaining and consolidating the network of plant protection teams and units. This task has now been assumed by the rural Youth Union. Over the recent past, the Union has motivated 1,650 of its members to participate in strengthening and setting up 195 plant protection teams and units at the grassroots level. These activities have proven effective since participants have been technically trained by the agricultural sector. For the recent winter-spring season alone, the agricultural gave a timely supply of 110 tons of insecticides and 2,000 spray guns and provided more favorable conditions to build and strengthen the plant protection network. This task will be continuously intensified, organized and carried out to ensure that, by the end of the year, 75 percent of the total number of cooperatives have youth-led plant protection teams and units and that, by 1984, 95 percent of the total number of cooperative have such teams and units.

Other spearheads which are no less important are water conservancy and production management. The joint, coordinated efforts of the agricultural sector and Youth Union in this regard have also led to new developments and results. To date, there are throughout the municipality 282 water conservancy units of which 202 have been strengthened and have worked satisfactorily. During the emulation campaign to greet the Fifth Party Congress, 8 district-level and 600 village-level water conservancy works whose construction was assumed by the youths were built satisfactorily. Especially in the managerial field and in participating in the execution of Directive No 100, the Union in various installations have responded to the emulation movement to voluntarily pledge to surpass the contract norm and to sell an additional amount of agricultural products to the state. A month after the launching of this movement, 220 Union installations at the grassroots level including nearly 1,000 Union chapters with more than 30,000 member youths have pledged that "each individual would exceed the contract norm by at least 20 kgs of paddy and would deduct 2 kgs from this excess and sell it to the state." For the current 10th-month season, the youths have pledged to surpass the contract norm by a total of 5,000 tons of paddy and to sell an additional 500 tons to the state. These figures have a practical significance to the youths in the capital city. Moreover, these youths will continue to exert every effort in the near future to build the youths' "intensive cultivation fields" in 100 percent of the Union installations and to ensure that 100 percent of the Union members surpass the contract norm in the fields entrusted to them.

The 1982-85 grain program sets rather high targets: In 1983, the city will try to achieve a grain output of 375,000 tons in paddy equivalent including

325,000 tons of paddy and 52,000 tons of subsidiary food crops. In 1985, efforts will be made to achieve a grain output of 420,000 tons in paddy equivalent (including 360,000 tons of paddy and 60,000 tons of subsidiary food crops).

The relationships between the agricultural sector and the Youth Union can be seen clearly through the production plan and the principal measures designed to implement it, especially through the organizational and directive measures.

This is illustrated by the setting up of guidance committees to coordinate the two sectors at the municipal, district and grassroots levels; by the drawing up of a strict program and plan for each specific task and each cultivation season; by the formation of typical models according to instructions and by the drawing of experiences to be used as a basis to expand the scope of action; by urging on the execution of tasks, making cross-inspections and emulation pledges, etc.

It appears from the recent conference that an initial step has been made to materialize this close cooperation. Representatives of all district party committees and secretaries of all district Union chapters attended the conference. The majority of male and female participants discussed each and every task and program and drew practical experiences. Afterward, 12 Union chapters at the district and municipal levels pledged to emulate in implementing the targets set in the grain program.

9332

CSO: 4209/94

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY IN DIEN BAN

OW101846 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA 10 December--In 6-7 years, the total food output of Dien Ban District, Quang Nam-danang Province, in central Vietnam increased 4.6 times and the output value of small industries and handicrafts 3.6 times. This fast growth has resulted from the implementation of the policy adopted at the fourth congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in 1976 aimed at building the district into an agricultural-industrial unit.

Dien Ban is a coastal district lying in the main rice-growing area of the province. It also has many traditional trades such as sericulture, silk weaving and other handicrafts.

In the resistance wars against the French and U.S. aggressors, Dien Ban was heavily devastated: 97 of its 114 hamlets were burned down or destroyed, 8,700 hectares of cultivated land cratered by bombs were left waste.

Within 5 months of liberation, the population of Dien Ban increased from 56,000 in April 1975 to 152,500 in October 1975.

After more than 1 year of economic restoration, the district launched a movement for cooperation of agriculture, and in March 1979, the campaign was basically completed with the formation of 36 agricultural cooperatives, each with 250-300 hectares and an average of 1,500 farm hands.

Along with agricultural cooperation, the district reorganised small industries and handicraft, built state enterprises and trained professional cadres and workers.

The state-run enterprises in the district now embrace many production lines such as building materials, paper, tobacco and engineering. The district has 14 handicraft cooperatives and a state-owned sericulture company, besides, each agricultural co-op has a team specialising in handicrafts. The income earned by the agricultural cooperatives from handicraft production represents more than half of the output value of handicrafts in the district.

Dien Ban has built ten electric pumping stations, 73 kilometers of irrigation canals, 94 kilometres of rural roads and many public welfare projects.

In 1981, the district had 12,500 hectares of cultivated land, a 3.2 fold increase compared with 1975. Of this acreage 4,300 hectares are supporting three rice crops a year instead of one as in the past. Since 1979, the district's rice yield has averaged ten tonnes per hectare in a year.

Total rice output in 1981 was 71,105 tonnes; up by 4.6 times compared with 1975, or 504 kilograms of rice for each person in the district (compared with the national average of 300 kilograms). The number of pigs has increased 15 times compared with 1975.

The value of handicrafts stood at 23 million dong in September 1982 compared with 6.7 million dong in 1986.

CSO: 4200/234

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

NORTHERN IRRIGATION PROJECTS—Hanoi VNA 7 Dec--The mountainous provinces in northern Vietnam have by now built 35,000 small- and medium-sized irrigation projects which can altogether water 165,000 hectares of cultivated land. Combining irrigation with power generating, these provinces have set up 310 small-sized power stations with a total capacity of 10,000 kilowatts, including 10 stations with capacities ranging from 200 to 1,000 kw. Added to the sum contributed by the local people, the state has allocated over 10 million dong for those projects. In addition, some 4,000 reservoirs have been built in the mountain regions to meet the demand for drinking water from 150,000 highlanders. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 7 Dec 82 OW]

NEW RUBBER PLANTATIONS—In pursuance of the Vietnam-USSR cooperation program for the building of a specialized cultivation zone of 20,000 hectares of rubber plantations (to be completed in 1985), by the end of August 1982 the Dau Tieng (Song Be) Rubber Corporation has newly planted rubber trees on 2,723.3 hectares on schedule and according to technical regulations, overfulfilling the 1982 plan by 36.2 percent and achieving almost a 10-fold increase over 1981. From 90 to 92 percent of the total number of trees were planted alive on an area including 1,204 hectares where stumps were grown and 1,529.3 hectares which were cultivated with seeds of new rubber tree varieties to obtain a high yield. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Sep 82 p 4] 9332

CSO: 4209/94

LIGHT INDUSTRY

HANDICRAFT PRODUCTION FIGURES OF PAST 7 MONTHS SHOWN

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by T. B. : "Production of Small Industry and Handicrafts in Last 7 Months in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] As of July 1982, the small industry and handicraft sector of Ho Chi Minh City had 24,308 production installations and 172,485 laborers. Those figures included the cooperative sector having 206 installations with 30,141 cooperative members; 2,295 production teams with 64,206 laborers; 731 private enterprises with 11,799 persons and 21,166 individual installations with 66,339 persons.

As compared with the end of June, the cooperative sector had 1 installation less but 96 more members; the production team sector had 36 more installations with 299 laborers (the 1st Precinct had 13 more installations with 48 team members; the 5th Precinct 13 more installations with 199 team members, etc.).

A number of precincts and districts set up control over the individual households which had had business registration but did not produce anything or did not really have small industry and handicraft production; as a result, the number of individual laborers was found to be only 66,339, a decrease of 2,341 persons as compared with the previous 6 months.

Continuing to step up the consolidation of cooperatives and production teams and to strengthen the management of private and individual enterprises, the association of cooperatives at different levels in the city raised the percentage of cooperatives being organized from 52.9 percent in April to 54.6 percent in July of the total number of laborers in the sector.

In the first 7 months of this year, the sector attained 1,217 million dong, or 64 percent of the plan for the entire year. Some districts achieved high percentages: Binh Thanh, 74.64 percent of the full-year plan; Thu Duc, 72.88 percent; 1st Precinct, 66.82 percent; Hoc Mon, 68.12 percent; 11th Precinct, 65.23 percent, etc.

Others fulfilled the plan at a low rate: Nha Be, 38.98 percent; Duyen Hai, 48.55 percent.

This year the sector has been striving to fulfill the export plan that the Municipal People's Committee has assigned to it: 118 million dong. By the end of July it has attained 121.6 million dong, exceeding the goal for the full year by 2.98 percent. Thu Duc and Binh Chanh Districts achieved 246.54 and 357 percent, respectively; the 11th Precinct, 324 percent, etc.

To overfulfill the plan this year, the small industry and handicraft sector of Ho Chi Minh City in the last 6 months of the year will attract 30,000 additional laborers (as an immediate task, provide 2,500 level-I middle school graduates with vocational training), create more occupations, step up the consolidation and management of production installations, etc. In addition, its production installations will be trying to attain 300 million dong more to raise the overall achievement goal in the entire year of 1982 to 2.2 billion dong.

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CSO: 4209/100

LIGHT INDUSTRY

DALAT PRODUCES MORE EXPORT GOODS IN FIRST HALF OF 1982

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Trieu Duong of Dalat Industrial Committee: "Dalat Produces More Export Goods"]

[Text] In the first 6 months of 1982, the small industry and handicraft sector of Dalat Municipality made 4.7 million dong, or 2.6 times more money than in the same period last year. That included 3.4 million dong of exported goods, or 72 percent and 4 times as much as in the same period last year.

The installations that made goods for export delivered 62,000 pen boxes, 8,500 make-up boxes, 3,200 cigarette boxes made of glued bamboo, 3,000 sets of wooden spoons and forks, 113,000 broom handles, 13,000 brooms, more than 8 tons of wool for knitting, 900 sets of bed sheets and 1,300 embroidered pillows. All of those products showed increases as compared with the previous years, up to 3-4 times in the case of some of them; some lines of products were new ones, such as the brooms made of reed. As a result, the cooperative members' income was also higher, varying in average from 300 to 500 dong per month. Anh Sang Cooperative delivered 58,800 pen boxes and Quyet Tien 98,000 broom handles; they were the leading units in the fine-art and carpentry sectors.

Departing from its old strength being forest products and carpentry and fine art articles, Dalat Municipality has been supplying a lot of goods for export that bear strong national features and handicraft items made by skillful and talented workers. Consequently, its small industry and handicraft sector is further developed everyday, for there are local sources of raw materials and its handicraftsmen are better organized everyday within the socialist way of doing things collectively.

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CSO: 4209/100

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

TEXTILE MILL BUILT--To date, the construction of production lines at the cotton and polyester textile shops which are the two principal ones in the Nha Trang textile mill with a yearly capacity of 10,000 tons of yarn has been completed. The cotton textile shop is performing production on a trial basis and the quality of the yarn obtained is rather high. The Nha Trang textile mill is a key project of the state. Its construction was officially started in January 1980 with the cooperation of Japan and an initial capital investment of 219 million dong. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Sep 82 p 4] 9332

TRAINING OF LACE-MAKERS--From the beginning of this year the Hanoi small industry and handicraft sector has trained nearly 5,000 lace-makers to make special products for export, with 2,200 of them in Dan Phuong District alone. This year Hanoi strives to get 106.5 million dong from the sales of goods for export, or 1.5 times the sales in 1981. [Excerpt] [Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 8] 5598

CSO: 4209/100

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HANOI PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE ADOPTS BIRTH CONTROL MEASURES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Oct 82 p 2

[Article: "A Number of Measures To Encourage Family Planning"]

[Text] On 16 October 1982, the People's Committee of Hanoi made a decision about a number of measures to encourage family planning as follows:

1. About female cadres, workers and civil servants on the state rolls:

- In case second child being born 5 years or more after the first one, to get a reward of 100 dong.

- In case of tying up of the vas deferens or ovarian duct, to get an extra 100 dong in addition to the benefits set by the state (7 days off and social security allowance equal to 100 percent of wages).

- In case of abortion and fitting of intrauterine loop, in addition to the benefits set by the state (7 days off for fitting of loop, 15 days off for abortion and social security allowance equal to 100 percent of wages), to receive health care and medication if necessary from the local public health office. Depending on capabilities of production installations, to get additional cash and material resources from the latter.

2. About members of small industry and handicraft cooperatives: Decision to be made by the cooperatives depending on their own capabilities and on the basis of the benefits to be granted to cadres, workers and civil servants.

3. About members of agricultural cooperatives:

- Decision to be made by the cooperatives depending on their own capabilities about rewards with paddy or in cash and numbers of days off with work points being credited, on the basis of the benefits to be granted to cadres, workers and civil servants.

- Rewards to be granted to members taking contraceptive measures to be higher in the case of the ones having 1-2 children than the ones having 3-4 children.

4. About localities and units:

a. Reducing the rate of population increase:

- Wards: To attain the rate of population increase of 1.5 percent will be awarded the banner of the Municipal People's Committee and 2,000 dong.

- Districts: To attain the rate of population increase of 1.5 percent will be awarded the banner of the Municipal People's Committee and 3,000 dong.

- Subwards and villages (including cadres, workers and civil servants living in the localities): To attain the rate of population increase of 1.5 percent will be awarded letters of commendation from the Municipal People's Committee and 300 dong.

If any wards, districts, subwards and villages reduce the rate of population increase by an additional one-tenth of 1 percent, they will be awarded an additional one-half of the above-mentioned cash amounts.

- As to the organs and enterprises having 100 or more women of child-bearing age (45 years of age and younger), if the rate of birth is less than 7 percent and nobody gives birth to a 4th child, and if the women giving birth to their 3rd children account for less than 10 percent, they will be awarded letters of commendation from the Municipal People's Committee and 300 dong.

5. About the public health units in charge of family planning:

- To surpass the annual norm set for fitting intrauterine loops by the Public Health Service will be awarded 300 dong and letters of commendation from the Municipal People's Committee.

For every additional 10 percent beyond the norm another 50 dong will be awarded.

- To surpass the norm with the women having one child accounting for 35 percent (in urban Hanoi) and 20 percent (in the outskirts); having 2 children, 45 percent (in urban Hanoi) and 40 percent (in the outskirts); and having 3 children, 20 percent (in urban Hanoi) and 40 percent (in the outskirts) will be awarded letters of commendation from the Municipal People's Committee and 500 dong.

- To surpass the norm set for abortion will be awarded 300 dong and letters of commendation from the Municipal People's Committee.

- To surpass the norm set for complete contraception will be awarded 500 dong and letters of commendation from the Municipal People's Committee.
- The public health workers who succeed in encouraging many people to actually accept to take contraceptive measures (fitting of intrauterine loops, tying up sperm and ovarian ducts and abortion) will receive appropriate commendation and rewards.

6. Reward expenses:

- To cover the expenses for rewards to individuals as mentioned in points 1, 2 and 3, the nonproductive administrative organs take the money from the local budget; the production and business units from reward funds and welfare funds; agricultural cooperatives and small industry and handicraft cooperatives from welfare funds and public interest funds.
- For rewards to units and individuals as mentioned in points 4 and 5 money is taken from emulation reward funds within the municipal budget, with the Public Health Service drawing up the estimates and the Financial Service actually disbursing it.

This decision becomes effective on the day it is signed.

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CSO: 4209/100

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

SEMINAR ON TEACHING--Hanoi VNA 11 Dec--A national seminar on teaching Vietnamese, the standard language of the country, to minority nationals has recently been arranged here by the Ministry of Education with financial assistance from UNESCO. It was attended by representatives of UNESCO and ten provinces with large populations of ethnic minorities. Nine reports reviewing experiences drawn from the work during the past 14 years were read at the seminar. Since 1977 the Education Ministry has published four books on teaching Vietnamese to ethnic minorities which have been used as materials for trail teaching in several provinces. Four thousand out of 6,000 persons who followed the course have completed primary school after 28 months of learning. The ministry plans to apply the new method of teaching Vietnamese to ethnic minorities in eight mountainous provinces in northern Vietnam and three others on the central highlands. [Text] [OW112054 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 11 Dec 82]

LEADERS ATTEND TEACHING SEMINAR--Hanoi VNA 27 November--A seminar on teaching painting at houses of culture for children was held here on 23 and 24 November. Vu Mao, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; Ho Truc, vice minister of education; and Tran Van Can, general secretary of the Vietnam Fine Arts Association, attended the seminar. A representative of UNICEF in Hanoi also attended the opening. The seminar noted that the children's artistic activities have broadened considerably throughout the country in recent years. Vietnamese children have got 264 gold, silver and bronze medals, and certificates of merit at various children's painting exhibitions held in socialist and other countries including France, India, Finland, Sweden, Britain, and Japan. Alongside the teaching of painting at general education schools, extra-curriculum painting classes are being given to tens of thousands of pupils. All the nearly 20 reports, delivered at the seminar are unanimous in pointing out the the teaching of painting to children should be made an important part in child education since it helps to raise the aesthetics sense of children and through it to develop their artistic aptitude. [Text] [OW090527 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 27 Nov 82]

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FAMILY PLANNING AS NATIONAL POLICY URGED

Hanoi TO QUOC in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 82 pp 33-37

[Article by La Vinh Quyen, MD: "Birth Control Must Be A National Policy"]

[Excerpt] Birth Control in Our Country

From 1936 to 1980, our population increased 2.97 times (2.7 times in the north and 3.6 times in the south). Even if only the 35-year period from the August 1945 revolution to 1980 is taken into account, our population increased 2.23 times, in spite of war. This fast growth was caused by a high birth rate and by the fact that better developed public health resources have clearly contributed to reducing mortality and boosting longevity.

Since 1963, our party and government have promoted birth control in the north. As a result, the birth rate was reduced from 4.6 percent in 1960 to 3.4 percent in 1968. Due to birth control promotion, in the past 19 years--especially in the 5 years from 1976 to 1980--we have brought down population growth from 3.2 percent in 1956 to 2.23 percent in 1980, thereby fulfilling the norms set by the 4th Party Congress.

With An Thi District (Hai Hung) leading the nationwide movement, by the end of 1980 population growth was reduced to 1.5 percent and less in 19 districts and 1,146 villages and subwards, and to 0.6 percent and 1 percent in 116 villages (Ministry of Health; "Review of the Birth Control Movement, 1976-80"). Population growth has shrunk to 0.5 percent in the Hanoi subwards of Hang Ma (Hoan Kiem), and Thi Trung (Dong Da); 0.69 percent in Ninh Nhat village (Hoa Lu, Ha Nam Ninh); 0.9 percent in Dien Phu village (Dien Chau, Nghe Tinh); 0.96 percent in Nguyen Trai village (Kim Thi, Hai Hung); and 1 percent in Hoang Son village (Hoang Hoa, Thanh Hoa), according to Hoang Dinh Cau in NHAN DAN of July 7, 1980. Birth control was properly carried out in Hoan Kiem Ward (Hanoi), Mai Chau District (Ha Son Binh), Haiphong City, Ho Chi Minh City, and Long An, Tien Giang and Quang Nam-Danang Provinces. Promotion of birth control came slower to the south but it has developed faster.

An effort will be made to bring down population growth to 1.7 percent or less by the end of 1985. Each year, the growth rate is expected to be lower

than the previous year's by 0.1 to 0.2 percent. To that end, each couple must give birth to only 1 or 2 children. Birth restriction measures must be extensively applied.

Policies, Laws, Social Concepts and Customs

To step up family planning, it is imperative to educate the people about ideology, raise their knowledge, and reform obsolete habits and bad customs; and it also is important to study, devise and apply stringent laws and bold policies.

In an effort to reduce population growth to avoid decimation by hunger, at a time when birth control measures were unknown, the Eskimos in Penli Bay were forced to kill their newborn daughters. The Rendila tribe in Kenya killed infants for meat on the 4th day after birth. Engels believed that, in the remote past, all people practiced cannibalism. As late as the 10th century, the Beclins continued to eat their own parents' flesh. Hunger forced people to devour the flesh of the elderly, children and prisoners of war.

But this belongs to prehistory. As civilization progressed, the people learned to use regulations and laws to control population multiplication.

In southern India, the aristocratic caste averted extinction through a birth restricting law that forbade younger children, both male and female, to marry. Singapore has just proclaimed a law that makes those giving birth to 4 children prosecutable for "antisociety" crime. Men having 2 children who refuse to have vasectomies, may be dismissed from work. In our country, An Thi District (Hai Hung) has carried out many measures encouraging birth control. Those who consent to insertion and removal of IUD's according to plan are given a bonus comprising 10 kg of paddy, 15 days' wage, and a 10-day exemption from compulsory social labor. Those undergoing curettage to interrupt pregnancy are given a bonus comprising 30 kg of paddy, 60 days' wages, and a 1-year exemption from social labor. These concrete measures of encouragement have contributed to reducing the population growth rate to 1.46 percent in An Thi--the first district in the nation to do so. At the 1981 Conference reviewing birth control, the Ministry of Public Health and many sectors and circles suggested that the state subsidize only the first two children in a family, instead of the usual three, and allocate housing areas on the basis of two children to families having more than two. Many places have tied family planning closely to the movement for a new cultural family. Couples found "breaking their word" may be stripped of their emulation honors and denied opportunities for pay raises.

Population size and too many births are big problems for the nation and society. Population growth norms must be mandated by law.

Persuasion, inculcation of novel scientific knowledge, and the practice of setting an example and citing meritorious models for others to follow, will

prompt everyone to increase their self-consciousness and volunteer for birth control.

Family planning is an ideological struggle aimed at building a new cultural lifestyle among the entire people. We must pay attention to teachers, both men and women (who disseminate information), grown up students (the future generation who need adequate information about marriage before approaching it), the aged, army men (who often "break their word" during reunions with their wives following long periods of separation), and in general all husbands (in the past, propaganda and convention were aimed toward women).

As for the people, meaningful customs must be maintained. For instance, the Sedan minority people in Gialai-Kontum have the custom of waiting 4 years after marriage to give birth to a child. Early conception is ridiculed as an act of disrespect and an attempt to avoid assisting elderly parents. The births must take place 4 or 5 years apart. The reason is that the mother, going to work in upland fields, can carry just one child in her dossier, and she must wait until that child has learned to walk before she can afford another pregnancy. In Dacgiay District in the same province, the Gie minority people have the custom of punishing couples giving birth to their first child less than a year after marriage, by forcing them to live in a hut in the jungle.

Many birth statistics in our country concur that the first days of spring are the most fertile period. Therefore, this is an important time for the family planning movement.

Ages for Marriage and Pregnancy

The modern frame of today's family calls for the following requirement: Do not marry too early. Many medical studies have concluded that a husband aged 30 to 35, and a wife aged 26 to 30, are at the peak of physical and material strength, and maturity enabling them to conceive the most healthy and intelligent children. Many old folk songs have referred to the bad practice of early marriage, early pregnancies and numerous parturitions:

I was married to you at the age of 15...
I was married to you at the age of 13.
At 18, I already had 5 children...

At present, that situation has not ended in our country. According to a report by Nguyen Thi Hang, secretary to the presidium of the 1981 birth control conference, in 1979 there still were 8,988 mothers less than 17 years old.

Very young mothers are more inclined to experience premature births and complicated deliveries due to insufficient pelvic dilatation.

On the contrary, it is not advisable for a middle-aged mother with numerous children to plan for more parturitions. In our country, late

parturients (those exceeding 35 years of age) are still great in number despite the fact that the best age for motherhood is from 26 to 34.

The spermacell always has the same physiological age. By the same token, the age of ova corresponds with a woman's age. Older ova (in middle-aged parturients) are more subject to chromosomal disorders, and children conceived in these years are more apt to be mentally retarded (for example with Down's syndrome because of chromosome abnormality). That is why pregnancy must cease in women over 35 years of age.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Lê Quý An [LEE QUYS AN]

*President of the Road and Railways Communications College; an excerpt of one of his speeches on transportation appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 Sep 82 p 3)

Hồ Quang Bảo [HOOF QUANG BAOR], *Colonel

Of the Advanced Military Academy; on 19 November 1982 he attended a gathering of military school instructors. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Nov 82 p 1)

Đương Văn Cách [ZUWOWNG VAWN CACHS] *Colonel

*Commander of the Song Lo Engineer Corps; he was mentioned in the article "Close Ties With the People" in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Nov 82 p 3)

Trương Văn Cao [TRUWOWNG VAWN CAO]

*Member of the VCP Committee, Song Be Province; *Director of the Dau Tieng Rubber Corporation; on 22 November 1982 he accompanied a Kampuchea National Assembly delegation on visit of his corporation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Nov 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Chí [NGUYEENX CHI], Senior Colonel, deceased

Commander of the Special Operations Branch. He died following a heart attack on 8 November 1982 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Nov 82 p 4)

Hồ Minh Chúc [HOANGF MINH CHUCS]

*Director of the Emulation Department of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; he was mentioned in an article about Thang Long bridge. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 Oct 82 p 4)

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Nguyễn Đăng [NGUYEENX DAWNGR], *Senior Colonel

His article on political activities in his unit [unspecified] appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Nov 82 p 2)

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Vũ Ngọc Đình [VUX NGOCJ DINHF], *Colonel

Of the Air Force Technical Officers School; on 19 November 1982 he attended a gathering of military school instructors. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Nov 82 p 1)

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Hoàng Minh Giám [HOANGF MINH GIAMS]

Deputy Secretary of the Vietnam Socialist Party; his article "Intellectuals Actively Support 'International Day for Peace'" appeared in the cited source. (TO QUOC No 10, Oct 82 p 1)

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Trần Hanh [TRAANF HANH], Senior Colonel

*Acting commander of the Air Force; recently he attended ceremonies assigning a new designation to an air force unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Nov 82 p 1)

^
Vu Ngọc Lan [VUX NGOCJ LANF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Kien An District, Hai Phong; he was mentioned in an article about his district. (NHAN DAN 16 Nov 82 p 4)

^
Trần Quốc Lân [TRAANF QUOOCs LAAN]

*Chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, Quang Ninh Province; his article "A Few Thoughts on the Fatherland Front's Mission Today," appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 10 Nov 82 p 3)

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Bùi Tư Liêm [BUIF TUWR LIEEM]

Head of the Sporting Events Department, Sports and Physical Education General Department; on 15 November 1982 he accompanied the SRV team participating in the 9th ASIAD in New Delhi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Nov 82 p 4)

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Hồng Long [HOONGF LONG]

Head of the Vocational Training General Department; his article on vocational training in the USSR for Vietnamese students appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Nov 82 p 3)

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Nguyễn Mạnh [NGUYEENX MANJH]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee and Director of the Agriculture Service, Haiphong; he was interviewed about product contracting in his region. (NONG NGHIEP 20 Sep 82 p 4)

Đỗ Văn Nguyễn [DOOX VAWN NGUYEENJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; head of the Rubber General Department; on 22 November 1982 he accompanied a Kampuchea National Assembly delegation on a tour of the Dau Tieng Rubber Corporation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Nov 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Như Phong [NGUYEENX NHUW PHONG]

National Assembly member from Song Be Province; Deputy Secretary of the VCP, Song Be Province; chairman of the People's Committee, Song Be Province; on 22 November 1982 he accompanied a Kampuchea National Assembly delegation on a visit of his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Nov 82 p 1)

Bùi Phùng [BUIF PHUNGF], Lieutenant General

His article "Promoting Science and Technology in the People's Armed Forces" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Oct 82 p 71)

Cao Xuân Thiêm [CAO XUAAN THIEEM]

*Acting chairman of the People's Committee, Phu Khanh Province; recently he attended ceremonies assigning a new designation to an air force unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Nov 82 p 1)

Uông Xuân Tồn [UOONG XUAAN TOON], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Head of the Navy School of Culture; he was profiled in an article on Vietnamese teachers. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Nov 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Trung [NGUYEENX VAWN TRUNG], *Colonel

His article "The Dialectic Process in Comparing Enemy and Friendly Forces" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Oct 82 p 71)

Tùng [TUNGF]

*Deputy Military Commander, Nghe Tinh Province; he was mentioned in an article on damage to Nghe Tinh Province following Tropical Storm #7. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Nov 82 p 4)

Đinh Văn Tuy [DINH VAWN TUYJ], Major General

Commander of the Border Defense Forces; on 15-17 November 1982 he participated in a conference on border defense of the north. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Nov 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tư [NGUYEENX VAWN TUWUR] *Colonel

*Deputy Commander of the 565th Division which participated in the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project; he was mentioned in an article on a school for management cadres. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 Sep 82 p 5)

Ngô Tung Vah [NGOO TUNGF VAAN], *Colonel

Of the Army Academy; on 19 November 1982 he attended a gathering of military school instructors. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Nov 82 p 1)

Đặng Hoi Xuân [DAWNGJ HOOIF XUAAN]

Minister of Public Health; *Chairman of the Vietnam-India Friendship Association; recently he sent birthday greetings to Indira Gandhi. (NHAN DAN 19 Nov 82 p 4)

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